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UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA LIBRARY
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The National Library of Ireland is established. In the business world, the firm of Goodbody Stockbrokers is founded.

1877

On 16 June, the day he will later immortalise in *Ulysses*, James Joyce first courts Nora Barnacle.

1904

Samuel Beckett becomes the third Irish writer to win the Nobel Prize for Literature.

1969

2002

The Yeats family donates the entire personal library of W B Yeats to the National Library.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE YEARS

The National Library of Ireland, founded in 1877, now holds some six million items. Collections of books, serials, newspapers, manuscripts, maps, photographs, official publications, prints, drawings, political memorabilia and ephemera offer an invaluable representation of Irish history and heritage. In this celebratory volume, particular events or acquisitions in each of our first one hundred and twenty five years are illustrated by items selected by staff from the Library's collections.

SPONSORED BY
Goodbody
STOCKBROKERS

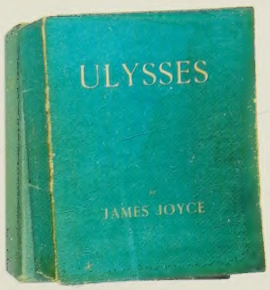
€20·00

The cover incorporates a portrait of the poet William Butler Yeats as a boy, drawn by his father John Butler Yeats.
W B Yeats was a regular reader in the National Library of Ireland, which now holds the poet's personal library and the world's largest collection of Yeats manuscripts.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE YEARS

SPONSORED BY

Walter Osborne, Man reading at the National Library of Ireland, *1898*



SPONSOR'S PREFACE

Goodbody Stockbrokers is proud to be associated with this publication to celebrate the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of our National Library. Our company was also founded in 1877, and this shared birthday gives rise to thoughts of how each of the two organisations has changed over the years. *The National Library of Ireland: One Hundred and Twenty Five Years* portrays a gradual transformation of Ireland, and, in parallel, an evolving collection at the Library.

The National Library was founded with the aim of making pre-existing collections accessible to a wider public at the same time as Robert and Jonathan Goodbody started their firm with the aim of building a wider client base. The Goodbody name could well have become much more widely known, for Robert had to leave Ireland for America in 1885, where he founded the firm of Goodbody, Glynn & Dow. Charles Dow left the partnership to found Dow, Jones and Company. Although the name never achieved the subsequent prominence of Dow Jones, Goodbody grew to become one of the largest brokerages in the US, until it was absorbed into Merrill Lynch in 1970.

Goodbody folklore, which unfortunately does not meet the archival standards of the National Library, reassures us that Robert was not forced to leave

Ireland for the US to restart his career because of any financial misdemeanours. Rather, he wished to marry his deceased wife's sister, which at the time constituted bigamy under Irish law.

Since 1877 both the National Library and Goodbody have continued to provide services to a wide range of clients in Ireland. Particularly since our joint centenary twenty-five years ago, however, there has been increasingly rapid change in the environments in which we operate, and we have both responded in very similar ways.

As one would expect, the National Library expresses its role perhaps somewhat more eloquently and succinctly than do we at Goodbody. As a "Gateway to Ireland" for those seeking information on Ireland's history and literary heritage, the Library's work parallels our own efforts to provide global investors with a comprehensive knowledge of investment opportunities in Ireland, from the largest companies listed on the Irish Stock Exchange to small, but fast-growing, privately held technology companies.

As we start a new century, the internet is revolutionising both our worlds. The international scholar no longer needs to come to Dublin to search the catalogues – he can arrive having selected from the online catalogue the originals that he needs to see. Increasingly, content is also being made available on the Web, with over fifteen thousand pictorial records now immediately accessible. In the investment world, Goodbody Online is increasingly the service of choice for our busy private clients.

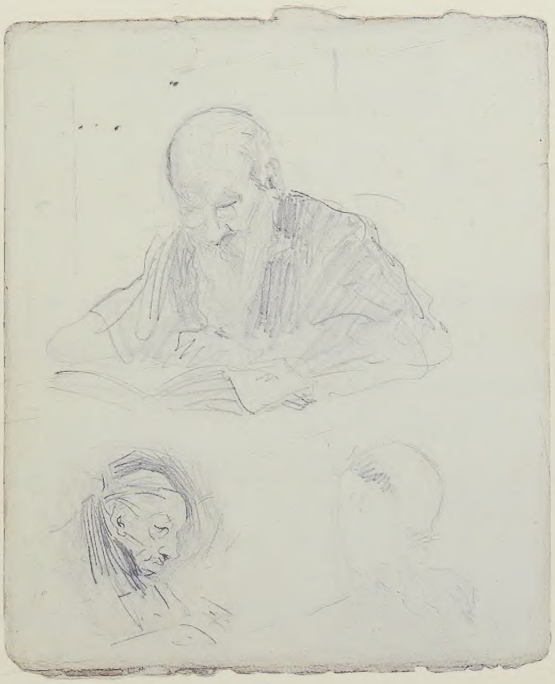
No matter how powerful the technology, it is always only a medium. Leafing through this book, the overriding impression of a changing Ireland is not one of buildings, or of organisations, but of people who have had something to say to one another, to Ireland and to the world and have made their message known.

The real success of the National Library has been that its own staff have done the painstaking collection, conservation and cataloguing of material that has built the Library into an ever-growing resource. This book is a tribute to the dedication of the National Library's staff over the years.

We wish the Director Brendan O Donoghue and his team well as we celebrate our joint birthday, and thank them for the work they do to preserve and promote the best of Ireland's cultural heritage.

Roy Barrett.

Roy Barrett
Managing Director

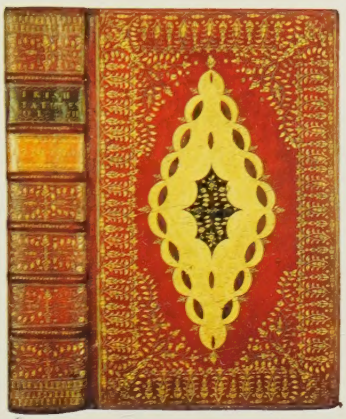


Walter Osborne, National Library Readers, *[ca 1898]*

CHAPTER ccxxxiv.

An Act to authorise the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland to acquire from the Royal Dublin Society and others Lands for the Erection of a Science and Art Museum in Dublin, and to establish a National Library in Dublin; and for other purposes. [14th August 1877.]

A.D. 1877.



DIRECTOR'S FOREWORD

This publication is a celebration of one hundred and twenty five years of a great national institution. It is a celebration of the collections held here, so many of them acquired from a generosity (the correct collective term, I think) of donors. And it is a celebration of the several generations of dedicated staff whose concern it has been to develop and care for the collections over the decades.

Our holdings now number some six million items, constituting probably the most outstanding collection of Irish documentary material in the world and offering an invaluable representation of our history and heritage. Books, serials, newspapers, manuscripts, maps, photographs, official publications, prints, drawings, political memorabilia, literary correspondence and ephemera are included. Selecting items to give some flavour of the Library's diverse holdings is not easy but we've endeavoured to represent all of our key collections in some small way. We want to showcase some more of our treasures, a number of which you will already be familiar with from Dr Noel Kissane's *Treasures from the National Library of Ireland* (Dublin, 1994), and we also want to surprise you a little. Most of all, we hope that this book will give you a fresh insight into the Library's remarkable collections.

For each year we have selected an item or two to illustrate either an event which took place in that year, or an important Library acquisition. For example, for 1904 we feature the original poster for the Abbey Theatre's opening night (with plays by John Millington Synge and Lady Gregory); in 1923, the year in which he won the Nobel Prize for Literature, we feature W B Yeats's manuscript of *The Lake Isle of Innisfree*; in 1929, the centenary of Catholic Emancipation, we feature material relating to Daniel O'Connell including a letter to his wife, Mary, and a contemporary cartoon. From our Prints and Drawings collections, images by Walter Osborne, Grace Gifford Plunkett, Harry Kernoff, Norah McGuinness, Estella Solomons and John Butler Yeats are just some of the items which are included. Among the photographers featured are Robert French, Elinor Wiltshire and John Minihan.

It is an immense privilege to work in an institution charged with such an important national role. As we move into the twenty-first century, we have new opportunities to reinforce our place within the national cultural spectrum and to reach out to a wider audience. Many of the images used in this publication have already found their way into the Library's collection of digitised images, now available for consultation online. Over the coming years, the process of digitisation will gather momentum and we look forward to reaching new users in this way. The Web also allows us to approach other of our 'old' library activities in new ways. For example, the Library's ongoing exhibitions programme has traditionally included the production of travelling exhibitions but we can now use the Web to showcase collections and provide themed surveys of material for people who may never be able to visit us in person.

While we welcome these exciting opportunities offered by technological developments, our building development programme focuses on the development and enhancement of our 'old' library services. New reading areas will afford greater access to the prints and drawings and maps collections, and there will be better facilities for users of microforms and electronic resources. New exhibition areas will allow us to showcase more of our collections and to do it more effectively and a large new repository will provide state of the art storage facilities for manuscripts and other resources, thus ensuring their preservation for use by future generations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION

National Library of Ireland

LIBRARY RULES

I GENERAL REGULATIONS

*** *All former Rules and Regulations affecting the Library are rescinded.*

1 The Superintendence of the Library is entrusted to a Council of Trustees, four of whom are appointed by the Crown, and eight by the Royal Dublin Society.

2 The Library shall be open daily from ten o'clock, A.M., to ten o'clock, P.M., except on Sundays, Good Friday, and the day following, and Easter Monday and Tuesday, Christmas Day, and the week-day immediately before and after. It shall be closed at such other times and for such intervals as may be requisite for purposes of cleaning or arrangement, due notice thereof being posted in the Library.

3 A "Suggestion Book" shall be open in the Library to enable Readers to enter the particulars of any books which they may wish to recommend to the Trustees to be added to the Library.

4 The Desk Catalogue shall contain the titles of all books in the Library. A reference mark indicating the location of each book in the Library, and corresponding with one in and upon the book itself, is to be entered opposite each title.

5 A Supplemental Catalogue of all additions to the Library during the preceding year shall be printed annually.

6 The Annual Supplemental Catalogue shall be sold to the Public.

7 No person, on any pretence whatever, shall write or make any mark, either in pencil or in ink, in any book or other article belonging to the Library, nor shall ink or colours be used in such a way as to endanger any book or print being soiled or injured, nor shall paper upon which any reader may be writing or copying be allowed to rest upon any book or print.

8 No Tracings shall be made without the permission of the Librarian, and then only under his inspection.

9 Manuscripts shall be kept under lock and key, and shall not be issued to Readers except by the Librarian personally and upon a written receipt. Manuscripts shall not be transcribed without permission from the Trustees.

10. Any person injuring any book, or other property of the Library, shall be required to replace the same, or to pay the value thereof, or of the set which may thereby be rendered imperfect.

11 Any person improperly taking a book or periodical or other property out of the Library, or wilfully injuring any book or periodical, will be at once expelled from the Library and dealt with according to law.

II ADMISSION OF READERS TO THE LIBRARY

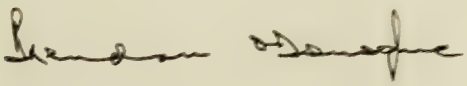
12 Readers duly introduced as below, shall be admitted to the Library during open hours (for which see Rule 2).

Rules of the National Library of Ireland, *1894*

Tim Maul, Detail from a stained glass window in the National Library
(Tim Maul Photographic Collection. Trans. 194)

As a reader in the Library for many years, while still a relative newcomer to its management, I thank the Trustees and staff of the Library, past and present, for their contribution to the development of this wonderful institution. There have been some very hard times in the past when the Library suffered institutional neglect and when its development, and the growth of the collections, have depended upon the selfless work and dedication of individual staff members, as well as determined collective effort. But we have now turned the corner, and are well advanced on an ambitious programme to expand our resources, collections and buildings so that we can, in the future, provide even better services for larger numbers of readers and visitors.

The Library's many benefactors, who have contributed so much to the development of the collections, are too numerous to list. We are grateful to them all. And to our latest benefactors, Goodbody Stockbrokers, thank you for helping us to mark this anniversary in such an exciting way.



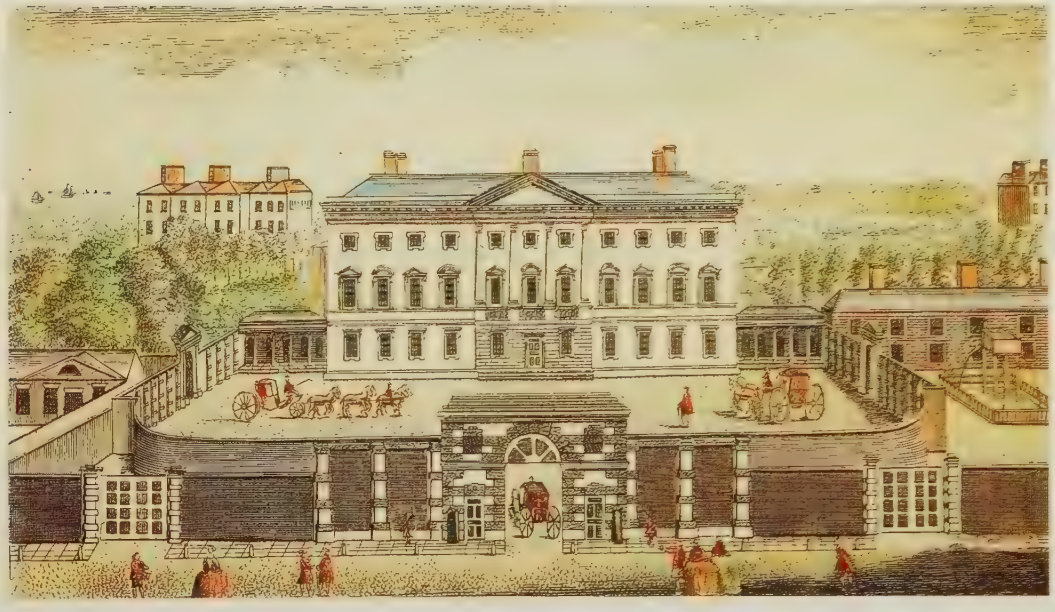
Brendan O Donoghue,
Director

LEINSTER HOUSE

Designed by Richard Castle (Cassels) for the Earl of Kildare, it was built ca 1745 and was originally named Kildare House. (From *John Rocque*, Survey of the City, Harbour, Bay and Environs of Dublin, *1757*)

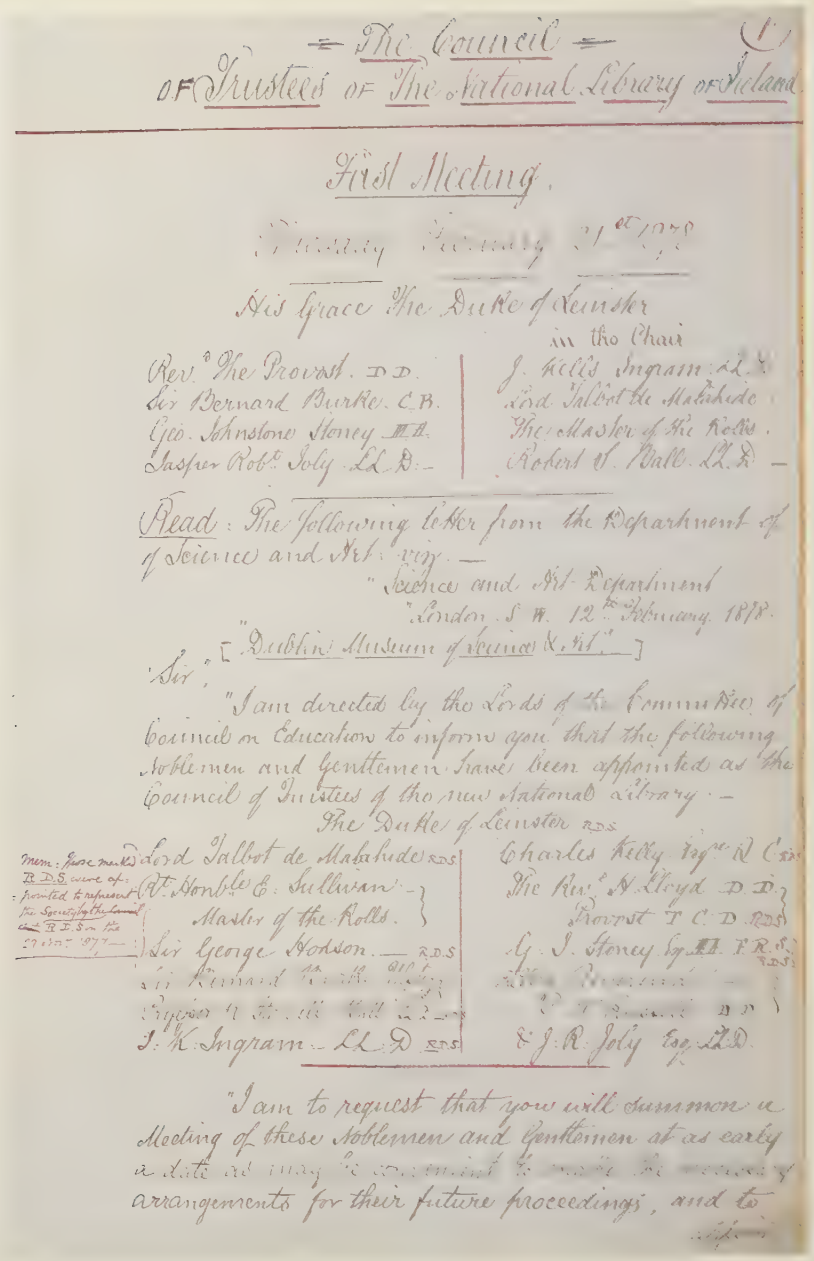
The National Library of Ireland was established under the Dublin Science and Art Museum Act of 1877. Under the terms of the Act, the Government purchased much of the Royal Dublin Society's library as the foundation collection of the new national library. The Royal Dublin Society was then based in Leinster House. The newly created national institution remained in that building until 1890, when it moved to a purpose-built structure on an adjoining site.

This image of Leinster House is by John Rocque, a French Huguenot cartographer, best known for his *Exáct Survey of the City and Suburbs of Dublin (1756)*.



The National Library of Ireland is established. In the business world, the firm of Goodbody Stockbrokers is founded.

1877



The Council
OF Trustees OF The National Library OF Ireland

First Meeting.

Wednesday 21st 1878

His Grace The Duke of Leinster
in the Chair

Rev.d The Provost. D.D.
Sir Bernard Burke. C.B.
Geo. Johnstone Stoney M.A.
Jasper Robt. Joly LL.D.
J. Kells Ingram LL.D.
Lord Talbot de Malahide
The Master of the Rolls.
Robert V. Wall LL.D.

Read: The following letter from the Department of Science and Art: viz:—

"Science and Art Department
"London S.W. 12th February 1878.
"Dublin Museum of Science & Art."

"Sir,

"I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that the following Noblemen and Gentlemen have been appointed as the Council of Trustees of the new National Library:—

The Duke of Leinster R.D.S.
Lord Talbot de Malahide R.D.S.
The Hon.ble E. Sullivan
Master of the Rolls.
Sir George Hodson. R.D.S.
Sir Bernard Burke
Jasper R. Joly LL.D.
J. K. Ingram LL.D. R.D.S.
Charles Kelly Esq.re Q.C. R.D.S.
The Rev.d A. Lloyd D.D.
Provost T.C.D. R.D.S.
G. J. Stoney Esq. M.A. F.R.S. R.D.S.
& J. R. Joly Esq. LL.D.

Mem.: (Six marked) R.D.S. were appointed to represent the Society by the Council and R.D.S. on the 27th Feb.y 1877.

"I am to request that you will summon a Meeting of these Noblemen and Gentlemen at as early a date as may be convenient to make the necessary arrangements for their future proceedings, and to

THE FIRST MINUTE BOOK OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND

1878-1889

The legislation that established the National Library of Ireland provided for its administration by a librarian and Trustees, of whom eight were to be appointed by the Royal Dublin Society. The Trustees met for the first time on 21 February 1878, and appointed William Archer as the first Librarian. Amongst the Trustees present at that first meeting were the Duke of Leinster and Dr Jasper Robert Joly. Dr Joly's library was acquired with the Royal Dublin Society library in 1877, and remains one of the National Library's key collections.

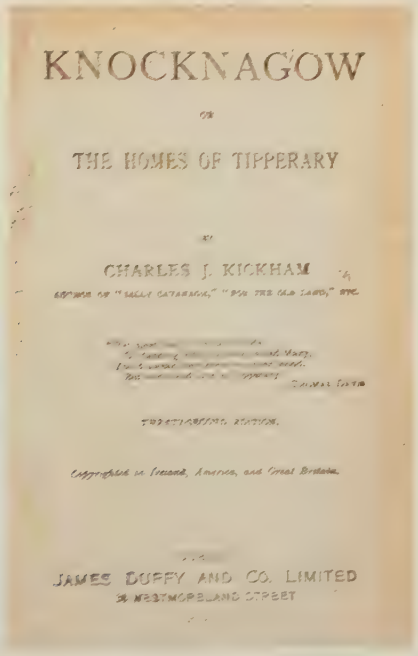
The National Library's Council of Trustees meet for the first time.

1877 **1878**

MOURNERS GATHERED AT THE FUNERAL OF CHARLES J KICKHAM, 1882

[ca 1882]. 12.8 x 25.5 cm; PD HP (1882) 1)

The author Charles Kickham (1828-1882) was a prominent nationalist. Active in the Young Ireland movement in his youth, he joined the revolutionary Fenian Brotherhood in 1860, and served four years penal servitude following his arrest in 1865. In 1879 his novel *Knocknagow* first published in 1873, was reissued by the Dublin publishers Duffy and Co. A tribute to the Tipperary he loved, it was to become one of the most popular Irish novels of the nineteenth century; the reproduction here shows the title page of the twenty-second edition.


KNOCKNAGOW

OR

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY

BY

CHARLES J. KICKHAM

AUTHOR OF "SALLY CAVANAGH," "FOR THE OLD LAND," ETC.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

Copyright in Ireland, America, and Great Britain.

JAMES DUFFY AND CO. LIMITED

38 WESTMORELAND STREET

*Charles Kickham, **Knocknagow; or, The homes of Tipperary***

Dublin

The Irish National Land League is founded; Charles Kickham's novel *Knocknagow* is reissued.

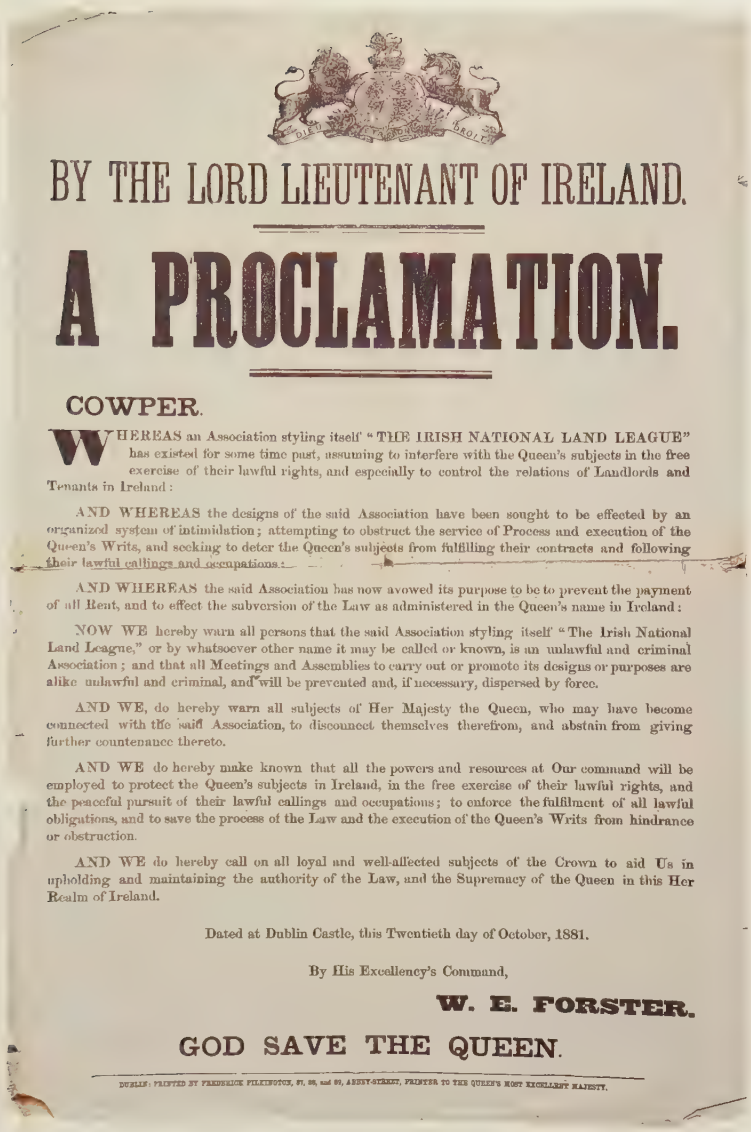
C W Cole, **THE CROPS IN. BREAKING UP. CHEERING MR BOYCOTT**

[November, 1880]. (17 x 22.2 cm; PD 2002 TX 59)

Captain Charles Cunningham Boycott was a land agent for Lord Erne, in Co Mayo. When he refused to grant the tenants a reduction in rent, in accordance with Land League policy he was systematically ostracized by the local community. In November, crops on the estate had to be harvested by workers from the north of Ireland under heavy escort. The scene illustrated here by C W Cole for the illustrated weekly newspaper *The Graphic* shows these labourers celebrating the end of the harvest. Arising from the campaign against Boycott, newspapers very quickly began using the Captain's name as a verb - "to boycott" – a word still in common usage.

The Land League uses "boycotting" tactics effectively in Co Mayo.

1880



BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

COWPER.

WHEREAS an Association styling itself "THE IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE" has existed for some time past, assuming to interfere with the Queen's subjects in the free exercise of their lawful rights, and especially to control the relations of Landlords and Tenants in Ireland:

AND WHEREAS the designs of the said Association have been sought to be effected by an organized system of intimidation; attempting to obstruct the service of Process and execution of the Queen's Writs, and seeking to deter the Queen's subjects from fulfilling their contracts and following their lawful callings and occupations:

AND WHEREAS the said Association has now avowed its purpose to be to prevent the payment of all Rent, and to effect the subversion of the Law as administered in the Queen's name in Ireland:

NOW WE hereby warn all persons that the said Association styling itself "The Irish National Land League," or by whatsoever other name it may be called or known, is an unlawful and criminal Association; and that all Meetings and Assemblies to carry out or promote its designs or purposes are alike unlawful and criminal, and will be prevented and, if necessary, dispersed by force.

AND WE, do hereby warn all subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, who may have become connected with the said Association, to disconnect themselves therefrom, and abstain from giving further countenance thereto.

AND WE do hereby make known that all the powers and resources at Our command will be employed to protect the Queen's subjects in Ireland, in the free exercise of their lawful rights, and the peaceful pursuit of their lawful callings and occupations; to enforce the fulfilment of all lawful obligations, and to save the process of the Law and the execution of the Queen's Writs from hindrance or obstruction.

AND WE do hereby call on all loyal and well-affected subjects of the Crown to aid Us in upholding and maintaining the authority of the Law, and the Supremacy of the Queen in this Her Realm of Ireland.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this Twentieth day of October, 1881.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. E. FORSTER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY FREDERICK FILLINGTON, 97, 98, and 99, ABBEY-STREET, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Proclamation that the Land League is an unlawful and criminal organisation

20 October 1881. (National Library of Ireland Proclamations)

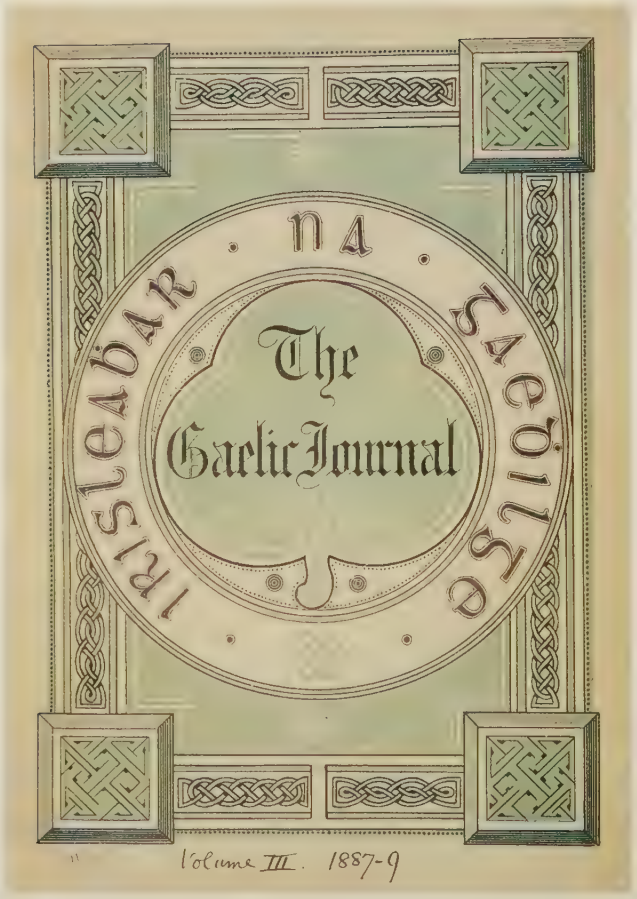
Established in 1879, the Land League was a mass organisation of Irish tenants seeking fair rent, free sale, and fixity of tenure on their holdings. The methods of the League were non-violent and included mass demonstrations and boycotting, but violent outrages by extremists were not uncommon. When the Liberal Government introduced a Land Act in 1881 which met many of the demands of the League, it expected that land agitation and outrages would cease. The League, however, had reservations about the Act, and resolved to see how it worked in practice before recommending acceptance. The Government decided that this attitude made the Act unworkable, and arrested the leaders of the League, who in turn issued a No Rent Manifesto. The Government responded by suppressing the League by proclamation in October 1881.

Following its failure to endorse the 1881 Land Act, the Land League is declared an illegal organisation.

IRISLEABHAR NA GAEDHILGE

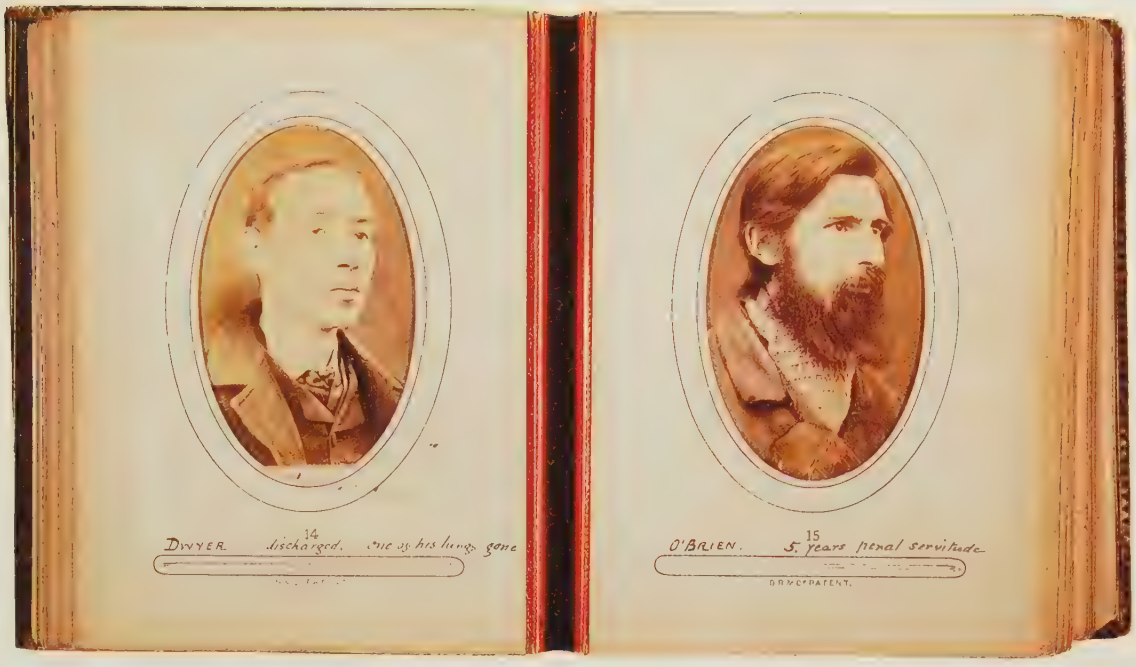
Dublin, 1882-1909

Irisleabhar na Gaedhilge, (the *Gaelic Journal*) was founded in Dublin in 1882 by the Gaelic Union. Focusing on Irish language and literature, it was an important forum for writers in Irish throughout the period of the Gaelic Revival. David Comyn (1854-1907) was the first editor of the journal and had been instrumental in securing Irish as a subject in school curricula in 1878. Comyn was to bequeath an important collection of Gaelic manuscripts to the National Library.



The movement to revive the Irish language continues to gather momentum.

1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 **1882**



The "Invincibles" Album

1882. (Album 40)

In May 1882, the Chief Secretary and Under-Secretary for Ireland, Lord Frederick Cavendish and T H Burke, were assassinated while walking in the Phoenix Park in Dublin, by a group of extreme nationalists calling themselves the Irish National Invincibles. The following year, five men were executed for the crime.

This "Invincibles" Album includes portraits of the assassins and other persons associated with the outrage, including one of the victims, Lord Cavendish. Compiled by a J J Dunne, it also contains portraits of other accused and convicted criminals of the period, and demonstrates the Victorian fascination with criminology.

The trial of the extreme nationalist group the "Invincibles" takes place.

1883

The A. M. Sullivan Fund.

The following subscriptions to the New York Home Rule Club, for the family of Alexander M Sullivan, have been received :—

Hon William R Grace	$100 00
John E Kaughran	100 00
Eugene Kelly	50 00
Hon Richard O'Gorman	25 00
James P Farrell	25 00
Rev P Corrigan	10 00
Hon David M'Adam	10 00
Hon Joseph F Daly	10 00
Daniel Connolly	10 00
Thomas Kelly	10 00
John J O'Sullivan	10 00
James Murtagh	10 00
John Bogle	10 00
Jordan and Moriarty	10 00
Bryan G M'Swyney	5 00
Joseph M Dunn	5 00
P M'Cann	5 00
James Harding	5 00
Patrick H Keenan	5 00
Rev A M Walsh	5 00
P B Egan	5 00
A J O'Shaughnessy	5 00
Rev James W Power	5 00
Rev J S O'Sullivan	5 00
John Curry	5 00
Patrick K Horgan	5 00
Rev John J Reardon	5 00
Francis Higgins	5 00
Eugene Parker	5 00
J M'Carthy	3 06
J D Moran	2 00
J P Jennings	2 00
Matthew Clune	2 00
Mrs Kate Boyle	2 00
Hugh Quinn	1 00
John Corcoran	1 00
Patrick Curran	1 00
John Walsh	1 00
Edward Burns	1 00
Edward M'Nally	1 00
Edward J Corbett	1 00
J Gallagan	1 00
Patrick Delahunty	1 00
Michael Kearney	1 00
John M'Cafferty	1 00
Patrick Leddy	1 00
Manhattan Branch, I N L, per Denis Leonie, treasurer	5 00

JAMES P FARRELL, Treasurer,
53 Walker-street, New York.

The A. M. Sullivan Tribute in Liverpool.

At a very numerously attended meeting, on Thursday, a branch of the A M Sullivan Testimonial Fund Committee was formed at Liverpool, and a sum of £205 was realised on the spot. The committee includes the Right Rev Dr O'Reilly (chairman), Messrs S G Rathbone, A Commins, M P; R D Holt, T D Horsby, Laurence Connolly, E R Musprati, Charles M'Ardle, J G Yates, John Bligh, A M Bligh, J Simpson, J Prendeville, J B Delany, Gordon Stuart, J Mulgrew, J Loughran, and Dean Kelly, Rev J Nugent, Rev B O'Dwyer, Rev P Murphy, Dr J S Clarke, and Mr Madden, hon secretary. A meeting of the London committee of the fund was held last evening, at which Mr P J Foley presided, when the next meeting was fixed for January 8th. The latter committee has already forwarded £400 for the fund.

The Gaelic Athletic Association.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose copies of letters which I have had the honour of receiving from his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and Mr C S Parnell, M P. Will you be so kind as to publish them in your next issue, and oblige yours faithfully,

MICHAEL CUSACK,
Hon Sec Gaelic Athletic Association.
4 Gardiner's-place, Dublin,
Dec 19th, 1884.

"To Mr Michael Cusack, Hon Sec of the Gaelic Athletic Association.
" The Palace, Thurles,
" Dec 18th, 1884.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication inviting me to become a patron of the 'Gaelic Athletic Association,' of which you are, it appears, the hon secretary. I accede to your request with the utmost pleasure.

"One of the most painful, let me assure you, and, at the same time, one of the most frequently recurring reflections that, as an Irishman, I am compelled to make in connection with the present aspect of things in this country, is derived from the ugly and irritating fact that we are daily importing from England not only her manufactured goods, which we cannot help doing, since she has practically strangled our own manufacturing appliances, but, together with her fashions, her accent, her vicious litterare, her music, her dances, and her manifold mannerisms, her games also and her pastimes, to the utter discredit of our own grand national sports, and to the sore humiliation, as I believe, of every genuine son and daughter of the old land.

"Ball-playing, hurling, football kicking, according to Irish rules, 'casting,' leaping in various ways, wrestling, handy-grips, top-pegging, leap-frog, rounders, tip-in-the-hat, and all such favourite exercises and amusements amongst men and boys, may now be said to be not only dead and buried, but in several localities to be entirely forgotten and unknown. And what have we got in their stead? We have got such foreign and fantastic field sports as lawn-tennis, polo, croquet, cricket, and the like —very excellent, I believe, and health-giving exercises in their way, still not racy of the soil, but rather alien, on the contrary, to it, as are, indeed, for the most part the men and women who first imported and still continue to patrōbise them.

"And, unfortunately, it is not our national *sports* alone that are held in dishonour, and dying out, but even our most suggestive national celebrations are being gradually effaced and extinguished, one after another, as well. Who hears now of snap-apple night, or bonfire night? They are all things of the past, too vulgar to be spoken of, except in ridicule, by the degenerate dandies of the day. No doubt, there is something rather pleasing to the eye in the 'get up' of a modern young man who, arrayed in light attire, with parti-coloured cap on and racket in hand, is making his way, with or without a companion, to the tennis ground. But, for my part, I should vastly prefer to behold, or think of, the youthful athletes whom I used to see in my early days at fair and pattern, bereft of shoes and coat, and thus prepared to play at hand-ball, to fly over any number of horses, to throw the 'sledge' or 'winding-stone,' and to test each other's mettle and activity by the trying ordeal of 'three leaps,' or a 'hop, step, and a jump.'

"Indeed, if we continue travelling for the next score of years in the same direction that we have been going in for some time past, contemning the sports that were practised by our forefathers, effacing our national features as though we were ashamed of them, and putting on, with England's stuffs and broadcloths, her '*masher*' habits and such other effeminate follies as she may recommend, we had better at once, and publicly, adjure our nationality, clap hands for joy at sight of the Union Jack, and place 'England's bloody red' exultingly above 'the green.'

"Deprecating, as I do, any such dire and disgraceful consummation, and seeing in your society of athletes something altogether opposed to it, I shall be happy to do all that I can, and authorise you now formally to place my name on the roll of your patrons.

"In conclusion, I earnestly hope that our national journals will not disdain, in future, to give suitable notices of those Irish sports and pastimes which your society means to patronise and promote, and that the masters and pupils of our Irish colleges will not henceforth exclude from their athletic programmes such manly exercises as I have just referred to and commemorated.—I remain, my dear sir, your very faithful servant,

"✠ T W CROKE,
"Archbishop of Cashel."

Irish Parliamentary Offices,
Palace Chambers, 9 Bridge-street,
London, S W, 17th Dec, 1884.

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 11th instant. It gives me great pleasure to learn that a "Gaelic Athletic Association" has been established for the preservation of national pastimes, with the objects of which I entirely concur.

I feel very much honoured by the resolution adopted at the Thurles meeting; and I accept with appreciation the position of patron of the association which has been offered to me.

I need not say that I shall do anything I can to render the working of the movement a success.—I am yours very truly,

CHAS. S. PARNELL.

Michael Cusack, Esq,
4 Gardiner's-place, Dublin.

Informer Manufacture.

Mr Eugene Davis, in a letter to the *Freeman*, tells the following extraordinary story of an attempt on the part of the London police to induce him to become an informer :—

People of unquestionable character can vouch for the truth of the statement I am about to make, and I defy the Home Office or Scotland Yard officials to impugn it.

One morning, little over a month ago, the *concierge* of the hotel where I am residing entered my room, and handed me the following letter, the penmanship of which closely resembled copperplate :—

"A, 10 11.

"The writer is most anxious to have a few minutes' conversation with Mr E Davis, of a most important nature.

"Will Mr D kindly come to the Café Castiglione for a few minutes, where the writer waits?"

On receipt of this rather mysterious missive I immediately proceeded to the place of rendezvous, where I was accosted by a middle-aged person of florid complexion, wearing brown hair and moustache, and slightly over the medium height.

"You're Mr Davis, I presume," said he in simpering accents—"at least I guess so from the description given me of you?"

"Yes," was my reply, "and who are you?"

"I cannot give you my name," he observed, "for reasons you will understand by-and-by; but can I have a chat with you?"

"Certainly," I remarked; whereupon we both sat down to a table, when the cat-like caution and somewhat nervous attitude of the man revealed to me at once the fact that I had one of Mr Jenkinson's stupid jackals before me. Prudence being the best policy, I managed to keep my temper, and listen to the fellow's conversation, which was in substance to this effect:—He had very good reason for believing that if I went to England I would be arrested. If, however, I applied for permission at the proper quarter, every facility would be accorded me, should I wish to go. The authorities, being fully aware that I was in possession of valuable information concerning the "I R B Supreme Council Party," were anxious that I should put myself at their disposal in furnishing them with evidence of the guilt of Mr Frederick J Allan, then in prison on the charge of treason-felony. I would find it to my interest, financially and otherwise, to act up to the suggestion offered. He (the detective) was only a subordinate; he was not connected with Scotland Yard, but with another department of the service, and had been instructed to proceed to Paris to see if I was open to terms. If I were, he would hand me a certain address, by writing to the person named in which, stating my readiness to supply the required information, one of the chief inspectors would come over, duly authorised to treat with me, and reward me handsomely for the assistance I should render him.

In order to bring the fool farther, I pretended not to be at all averse to the idea of coming to terms, as I wanted to secure the address. Accordingly he handed me an envelope with this superscription—

Mr C Fagg,
12 Salisbury-street,
Strand, W C.

The strange man withdrew, apparently well satisfied with himself on the result of his mission, and I have seen no more of him since.

After this interview I wrote on the subject to a private friend in London, who had inquiries made about "Mr C Fagg" at the address indicated (the Arundel Club), and discovered that there was no man of such a name either residing there or a member of the club. It was, however, found out that a man named Brown, identical in personal appearance with the man whom I met in this city, was expecting a letter for a Mr C Fagg—having instructed the waiter that any communication so addressed should be handed to him (Brown). Now, through certain agencies which for obvious reasons I cannot particularise here, I can assert with authority that this Brown was the emissary of the Home Office in the scandalous matter I have just had occasion to explain, and that he is either directly or indirectly in the regular employ of that department.

Meanwhile, I had dropped a few lines to the mythical "Fagg," consenting to see the inspector, but no inspector came on the scene, as the inquiries made at The Arundel had the effect of putting the authorities on their guard. My intention was to see the head henchman in presence of a few friends, and send him back to the Home Office with some, perhaps, painful souvenirs of his visit to the Parisian boulevards.

THE NATION

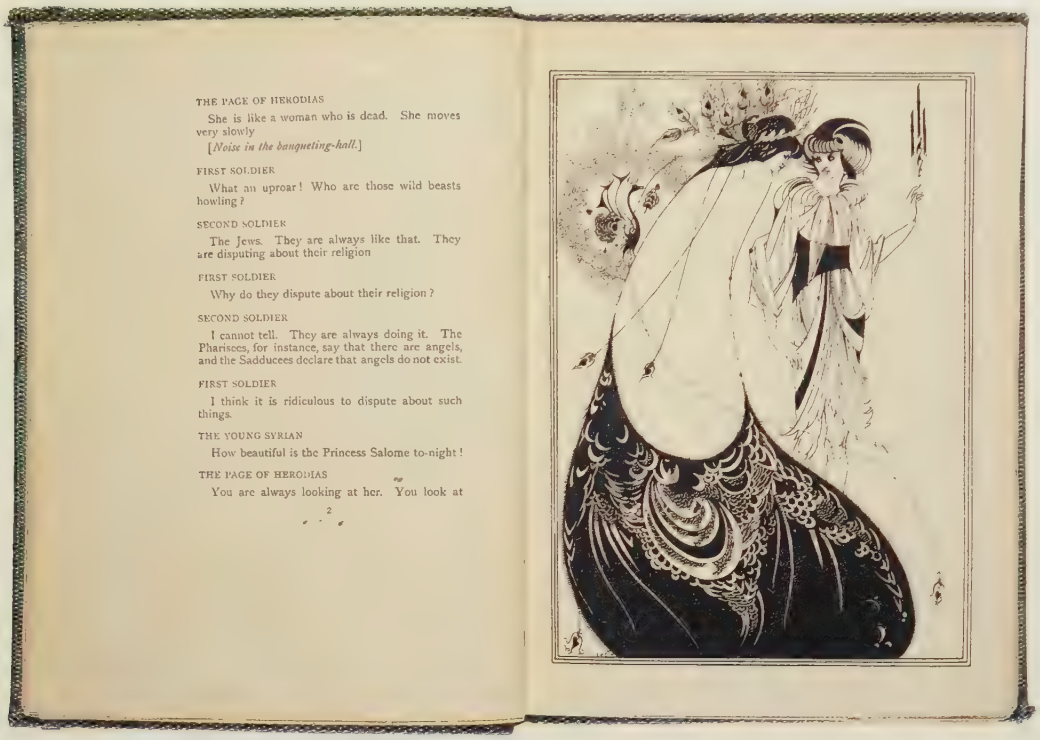
Dublin, 1842-97

The Gaelic Athletic Association, which was established in 1884, aimed to promote the development of native Irish sports such as hurling. At the foundation meeting on 1 November, it was decided to ask a number of prominent figures, including Michael Davitt, Charles Stewart Parnell, and Dr Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, to become patrons of the organisation. Their letters of acceptance were published in various newspapers over the following weeks, with Croke's letter coming to be regarded almost as a charter of the organisation. The reproduction of the letters here is from *The Nation* of 27 December 1884.

John D Reigh
T.W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel
[Dublin] Saturday, June 13th, 1885.
(38 x 25.4 cm; PD United Ireland 1885 June 13)

The Gaelic Athletic Association is founded.

1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 **1884**



THE PAGE OF HERODIAS

She is like a woman who is dead. She moves very slowly

[*Noise in the banqueting-hall.*]

FIRST SOLDIER

What an uproar! Who are those wild beasts howling?

SECOND SOLDIER

The Jews. They are always like that. They are disputing about their religion

FIRST SOLDIER

Why do they dispute about their religion?

SECOND SOLDIER

I cannot tell. They are always doing it. The Pharisees, for instance, say that there are angels, and the Sadducees declare that angels do not exist.

FIRST SOLDIER

I think it is ridiculous to dispute about such things.

THE YOUNG SYRIAN

How beautiful is the Princess Salome to-night!

THE PAGE OF HERODIAS

You are always looking at her. You look at

2

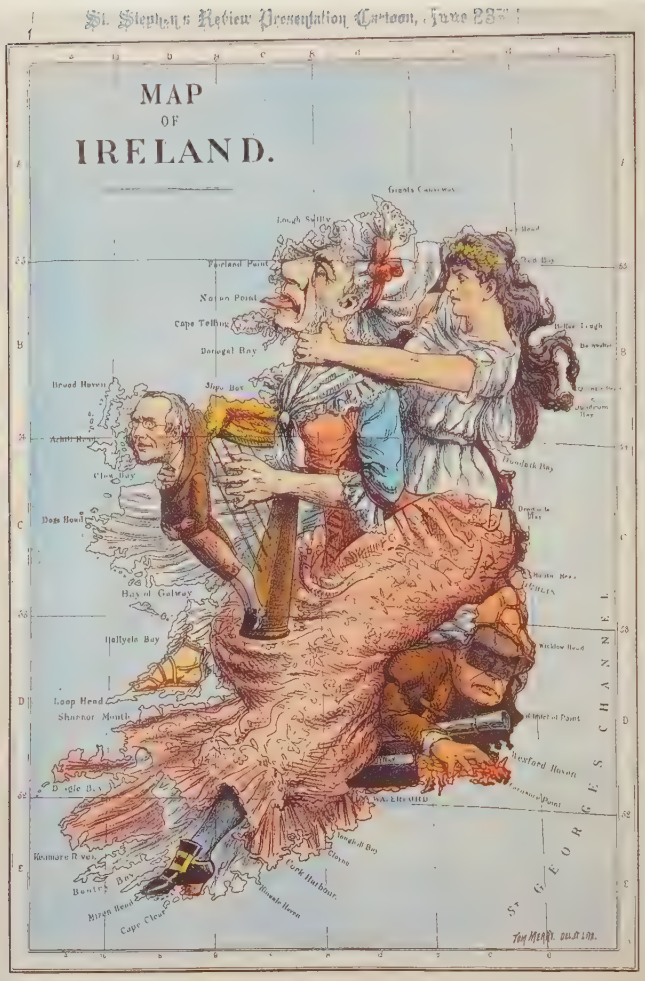
THE PEACOCK SKIRT

from Oscar Wilde, Salomé: a tragedy in one act, translated from the French of Oscar Wilde; pictured by Aubrey Beardsley, *London, 1894*

Oscar Wilde, poet and playwright, aesthete and wit, began to write reviews for the *Pall Mall Gazette* of London in 1885. Over the following years, he was to achieve enormous success with his plays, the best known of which is *The Importance of Being Earnest.* Wilde's downfall came due to his reckless libel action against the Marquess of Queensbury, father of his lover, Lord Alfred Douglas. The case exposed Wilde to prosecution for homosexual offences and he was convicted and imprisoned for two years in 1895.

This 1894 edition of his play *Salomé*, originally written in French, features the striking illustrations of Aubrey Beardsley.

W B Yeats's first poems are published, and his compatriot Oscar Wilde begins to write for *The Pall Mall Gazette.*



GEOGRAPHY BEWITCHED.
The false Ireland & the true. Erin strangling the hag of Hawarden.

Tom Merry, GEOGRAPHY BEWITCHED, THE FALSE IRELAND & THE TRUE ERIN STRANGLING THE HAG OF HAWARDEN

London, [June 23rd, 1888]. (50.5 x 36.7 cm; PD St Stephen's Review *1888 June 23)*

The British Government, under the Liberal Prime Minister W E Gladstone, introduced the first Home Rule Bill for Ireland in 1886. It was defeated in the House of Commons in June; a second such bill was introduced by Gladstone in 1893, and was rejected by the House of Lords. Opposition to Gladstone's Irish policy inspired cartoons such as this supplement to the *St Stephen's Review* in 1888, which shows the figure of Erin strangling "the hag of Hawarden" (Gladstone). The artist, Tom Merry (1853-1902), was the chief cartoonist of the *St Stephen's Review* for many years. The National Library's collections include a range of these illustrated supplements from different newspapers, featuring artists such as John Fergus O'Hea, J D Reigh and Thomas Fitzpatrick.

Gladstone's First Home Rule Bill is introduced and defeated.

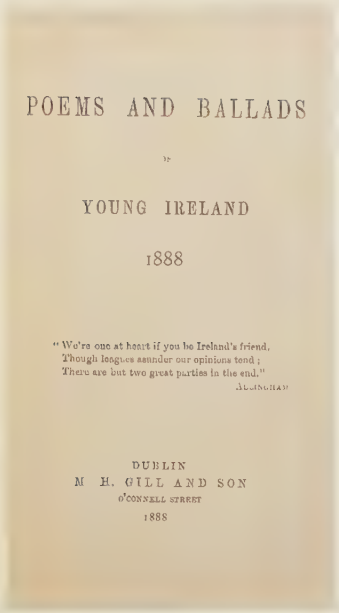
Coolgreany Evictions Album

1887. (Album 83)

The Coolgreany album of photographs documents evictions on the Brooke estate at Coolgreany, near Gorey, Co Wexford, in 1887. It includes portraits of evicted families and of the local parish priest, Fr Lawrence Farrelly, to whom the album was given in 1888. It was donated to the National Library of Ireland in 1992 by Mrs Bridie Hogan of Queensland, Australia; Mrs Hogan's mother was the niece of Fr Farrelly.

Evictions remain common and land agitation continues.

1887


POEMS AND BALLADS

OF

YOUNG IRELAND

1888

"We're one at heart if you be Ireland's friend,
Though leagues asunder our opinions tend;
There are but two great parties in the end."

ALLINGHAM

DUBLIN
M. H. GILL AND SON
O'CONNELL STREET
1888

POEMS AND BALLADS OF YOUNG IRELAND

Dublin, 1888

This anthology, which was published in 1888, featured a number of poets who would be central to the literature of the emerging Irish Revival, including Douglas Hyde and, most significantly, W B Yeats, whose contributions included *The Stolen Child*. Another contributor to the volume was Katharine Tynan (1861-1931). Hugely prolific, Tynan produced over one hundred volumes of prose and poetry in her lifetime. Her memoirs, in four volumes, are a valuable record of the Irish literary figures of her generation.

In Fairy Land: a series of pictures from the elf-world

by Richard Doyle, with a poem by William Allingham. London, 1875

The Donegal-born poet William Allingham (1824–1889) was the author of the epigraph on the title page of *Poems and Ballads of Young Ireland*. The image here is from a volume featuring the illustrations of Richard Doyle and a poem by Allingham. Doyle (1824–1883) was a regular contributor to the magazine *Punch* for which he designed the original cover; as an illustrator he was perhaps best known for his fairy pieces. Some preparatory drawings for the illustrations of *In Fairy Land* are held by the National Library.

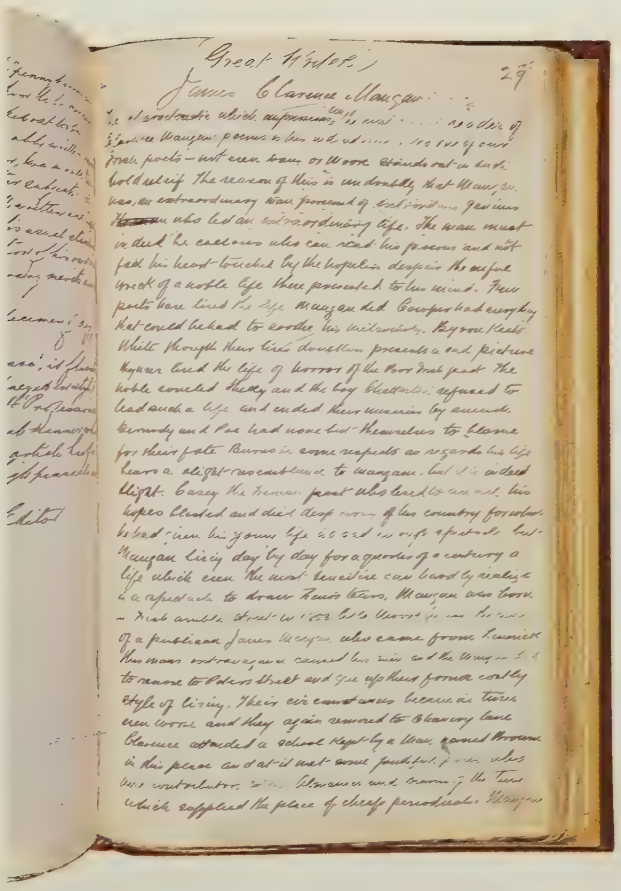
The literature of the Irish Revival is showcased in *Poems and Ballads of Young Ireland.*

Contribution of Arthur Griffith under the pseudonym "Shanganagh"

to *Eblana, The Journal of the Leinster Literary Society*, 1889. (Ms 3,439)

Arthur Griffith (1872-1922) was a central figure in the movement for Irish independence and a founder of the "Sinn Féin" movement. He argued that Ireland should establish a national assembly which would refuse to recognise the British administration. Following the 1918 General Election, which returned a Sinn Féin majority, the party implemented Griffith's strategy, setting up the First Dáil (Parliament) in Dublin. At the end of the Anglo-Irish war which followed, Griffith led the delegation to Britain which negotiated the 1921 Treaty.

Like many of his generation, Griffith was active in numerous literary and political societies. He wrote for the fortnightly *Eblana* under the pseudonym "Shanganagh" in 1889; an extract from an article in this handwritten journal is reproduced here.



Literary and cultural societies continue to give many of those later prominent in public life their first experiences of organisation and leadership.

Exterior of the National Library of Ireland

(Valentine collection. VAL 24281)

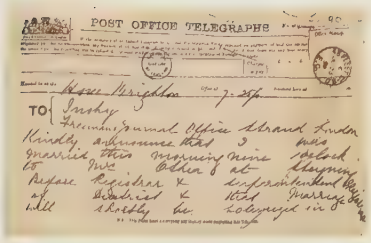
The National Library of Ireland moved in 1890 from Leinster House to new purpose-built premises. On 29 August, the Lord Lieutenant opened the new National Library and National Museum buildings on Kildare Street, and the architect Thomas Deane was awarded a knighthood for his outstanding work. Incorporated into Deane's design for the building were suggestions made by the first National Librarian, William Archer, in a pamphlet of 1881. The interior of the library features many ornamental details, including carved oak, stained glass windows and a mosaic floor by Oppenheimer of Manchester. The emblem of an owl and the motto *sapientia* (wisdom) are set into the floor, reflecting the Library's role as a centre of learning.

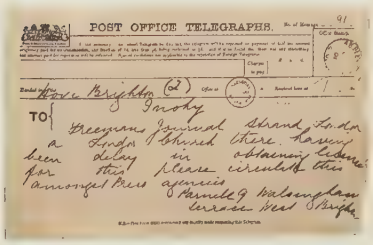
The new National Library and National Museum buildings open on Kildare Street, Dublin.

PARNELL'S FUNERAL PASSING THROUGH SACKVILLE STREET

(The Graphic, 17 October 1891)

First elected to Parliament in 1875, by 1880 Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-1891) was leading the Irish Parliamentary Party. In 1890 the party was plunged into crisis over Parnell's involvement in the *O'Shea v O'Shea and Parnell* divorce case, which resulted in victory for Captain William Henry O'Shea. Despite resolutions in support of Parnell, Michael Davitt's call for his resignation was echoed by calls from members of the Liberal Party and, most significantly, from leaders of the Irish party and the Catholic hierarchy. The so-called 'Parnell Split' divided the country long after Parnell's death.
Parnell and Katharine, O'Shea's wife, had been lovers for some years. Following their marriage on 25 June 1891, they settled in Brighton where, on 6 October, Parnell died in his wife's arms.





Telegram from Charles Stewart Parnell
to J M Tuohy of the London Office of The Freeman's Journal, *announcing his marriage to Katharine O'Shea, 25 June 1891.*
(Ms 5,934)

Parnell marries Katharine O'Shea in June 1891. His funeral in Dublin, just four months later, is attended by 100,000 mourners.

NAPOLEONIC CARTOON FROM THE JOLY COLLECTION

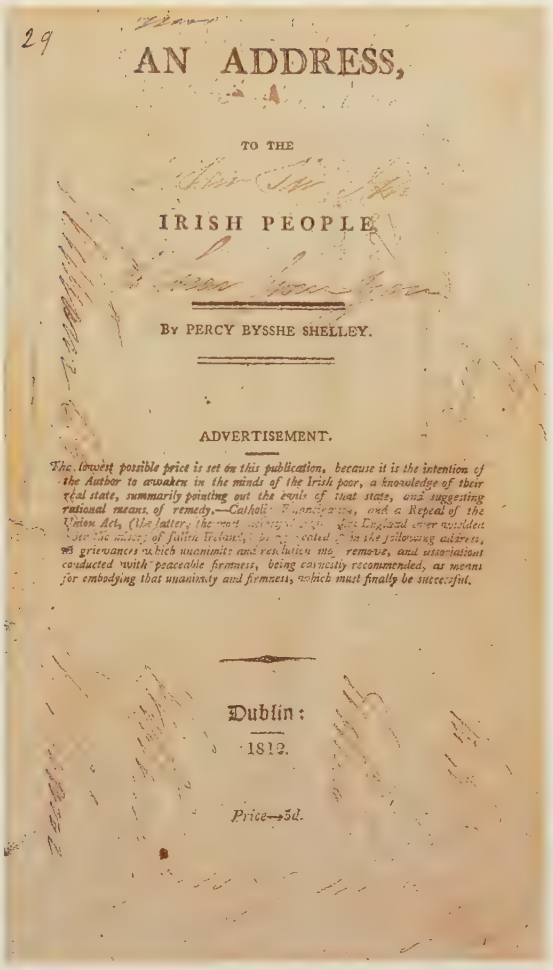
(4027 TX (Nineteenth century printed cartoon collection))

Dr Jasper Robert Joly was of Belgian and French extraction. Born in Co Offaly in 1819, he died in 1892, having made an immense contribution to the richness of the National Library's collections. In 1863 he had donated his extremely valuable library to the Royal Dublin Society, with the stipulation that it would be transferred to a public library "analogous to [that] of the British Museum in London" should such an institution be established in Dublin. Accordingly, the Joly Library, which includes books, pamphlets, manuscripts, prints, maps and music, came to the National Library on its foundation. The collection includes an extensive range of Napoleonic material, such as the cartoon reproduced here.

Dr Jasper Robert Joly, whose library is one of the foundation collections of the National Library, dies.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, **AN ADDRESS TO THE IRISH PEOPLE**
Dublin, 1812

Included in the Joly collection is this rare item of Irish interest. On a visit to Dublin in 1812, the Romantic poet Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822) distributed copies of this pamphlet from the window of his lodgings in No 7 Lower Sackville Street. It reflects his advocacy of Catholic Emancipation and of repeal of the Act of Union with Britain. The pamphlet was displayed as part of an exhibition in the National Library marking the centenary of Catholic Emancipation in 1929 (see 1929).



29

AN ADDRESS,

TO THE

IRISH PEOPLE,

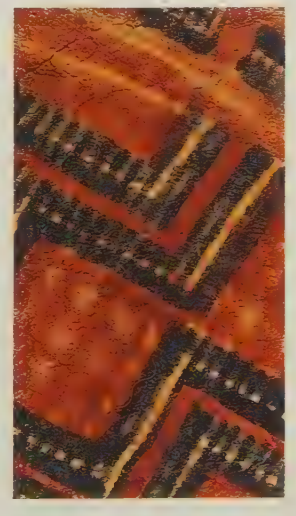
BY PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The lowest possible price is set on this publication, because it is the intention of the Author to awaken in the minds of the Irish poor, a knowledge of their real state, summarily pointing out the ends of that state, and suggesting rational means of remedy.—Catholic Emancipation, and a Repeal of the Union Act, (the latter, the most necessary evil that England ever meddled with the affairs of fallen Ireland,) are not recited in the following address, as grievances which unanimity and resolution may remove, and as measures conducted with peaceable firmness, being earnestly recommended, as means for embodying that unanimity and firmness, which must finally be successful.

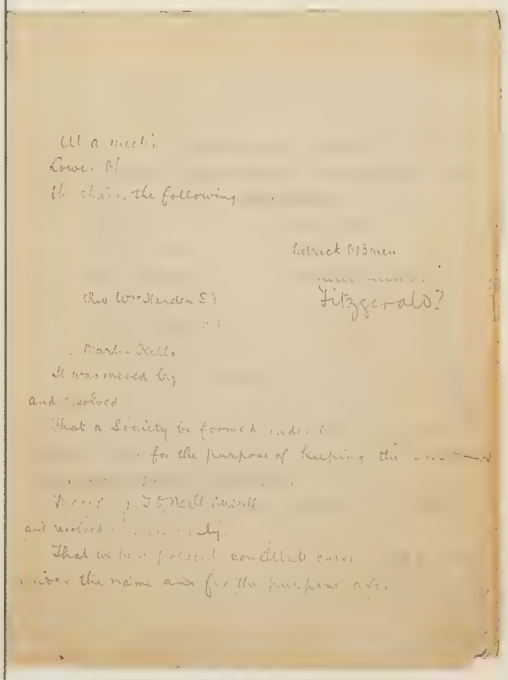
Dublin:
1812.

Price—3d.



SPECIMEN OF BARK CLOTH FROM NEW ZEALAND
(Joly Ms 9)

This Joly item is from a volume of such specimens which claims they were gathered "in the different voyages of Captain Cook to the South Sea." The Joly manuscript collection also includes a manuscript copy of 'A Journal of the Proceedings of his Majesty's Sloop the *Resolution*', an account of Cook's second voyage. It appears to be in the hand of the clerk who accompanied Cook on his third voyage.



The first Gaelic League Minute Book

July 1893 - June 1896. (Ms 19,315)

The first Gaelic League meeting was held in Dublin on 31 July 1893. A preliminary meeting (wrongly dated in the minutes) was held first, and was attended by prominent figures including Douglas Hyde and Eoin MacNeill. The National Library holds a number of minute books of this organisation, whose focus was the revival and promotion of the Irish language.

AN CLAIDHEAMH SOLUIS

Dublin, 1899-1938

A bilingual weekly newspaper, *An Claidheamh Soluis*, was published by the Gaelic League between 1899 and 1938. The edition of 19 March 1904 contained this Gaelic League, or Connradh na Gaedhilge, notice referring to the observation of St Patrick's Day as a national holiday.

AN CLAIDHEAMH SOLUIS

AN CLÓ-CUMADH

NEW GAELIC LEAGUE PUBLICATIONS

High-Class Tailoring.

J. JOYCE,

4, S. Varian & Co.,

DE LA SALLE TRAINING COLLEGE

CONRADH na GAEDHILGE.

St. Patrick's Day

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

Helping the Language the Patron Saint of Ireland preached in.

WHATEVER YOU GIVE, GIVE SOMETHING.

TREASURER GAELIC LEAGUE, DUBLIN.

DIXON'S "FAVOURITE" SOAP.

Cork Chemical & Drug Co., Ltd., 20 PATRICK STREET, CORK.

réiltire na Gaedhilge 1904

If YOU wish to obtain THE Irish Calendar, 1904, BUY IT NOW.

POROUS IRISH CAMAC RAINPROOF

THE IRISH FARM PRODUCE CO. 31 HENRY STREET

Douglas Hyde becomes the first President of the newly founded Gaelic League.

Captain Sir Richard F Burton, **FIRST FOOTSTEPS IN EAST AFRICA**
(Memorial Edition), London, 1894

The *Rough List of Books added to the National Library of Ireland during the month of March 1894* indicates that this handsome memorial edition was amongst the volumes acquired. Sir Richard Burton, who was of Irish descent, was an orientalist and explorer.
In later life, Burton's command of languages enabled him to earn a considerable fortune through the private publication (to avoid prosecution) of translations of the *Kama Sutra* and the *Arabian Nights*.

In the year in which the Irish Trades Union Congress first meets, Library acquisitions include Sydney and Beatrice Webb's *The History of Trade Unionism*.

THE IRISH HOMESTEAD

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR FARMYARD, FIELD, AND FIRESIDE.

No. 1.—Vol. I. SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895. PRICE 1D., POST 1½D.

THE "THRIFTY" CLOSE-FIRE RANGES.

Special advantages to be had with our "Thrifty" Ranges:—Descending Flues thoroughly heating Oven Bottom, which makes cooking a pleasure; and secures a hot bath from boiler without trouble and loss of time early in the morning. Inspection invited.

Also Elegant Register Stoves and Marble Chimney Pieces in great variety, from 30s. to £8 10s. Polished Steel Fenders with Tile Panels from 22s. to 105s. Tile Hearths, 1½ by 2½, 7s. 6d. to 35s. Black and Brass Fenders from 7s. 6d. to 30s. Brass Fenders from 22s. 6d. to 105s. Coal Vases, from 3s. 6d. to 40s. Fire Brasses, from 4s. to 40s. per set.

THOS. DOCKRELL SONS & CO., LIMITED.

SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

"BELFAST HOUSE."

Walpole Brothers,

Irish Linen & Damask Manufacturers,

8 & 9 SUFFOLK ST., DUBLIN,

89 New Bond St., London, & 16 Bedford St., Belfast.

ESTABLISHED 1766.

DAIRY FACTORIES FOR 1895. "THE PETERSEN CREAM SEPARATOR."

As used on the Continent and the Principal Dairy Factories in the United Kingdom.

More than 11,000 Petersen's Separators are now at work. Fifteen special advantages over all other patterns.

The only Separator which stands the public test of 18 years, and still heads the Dairy. All our Dairy Machinery and Fittings are the selection of 22 years' experience. Intending Dairy Companies and Proprietors should not be satisfied till they inspect some of the Dairies erected by us in connection with Messrs. Walter Carson & Sons; they will then see what a Dairy Factory should be. We are frequently called upon to refit Dairies not originally erected by us. This we do at a minimum charge, giving fifty per cent. better results. Engineers sent to all parts to inspect sites and prepare plans. Dairies fitted to work by Steam, Oil, Gas, or Water power.

SOLE AGENTS for IRELAND for PETERSEN SEPARATORS, Patentees and Manufacturers of Dairy Machinery and appliances,

THE DAIRY ENGINEERING COMPANY OF IRELAND

(Late WALTER CARSON & SONS' DAIRY AND ENGINEERING BUSINESS),

21 BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.

THE IRISH HOMESTEAD

Dublin, 1895-1923

The Irish Agricultural Organisation Society (IAOS) was founded in 1894 by the Unionist MP Sir Horace Plunkett (1854-1932), as a coordinating body for the agricultural cooperative movement in Ireland. *The Irish Homestead*, the journal of the organisation, began publication in 1895. It featured advice and information relevant to the agricultural community, and also a literary segment. The writer and artist 'AE' (George Russell) became active in the IAOS, and edited *The Irish Homestead* between 1905 and 1923. It was in this periodical that James Joyce published "The Sisters", which would be the first story in the collection *Dubliners*.

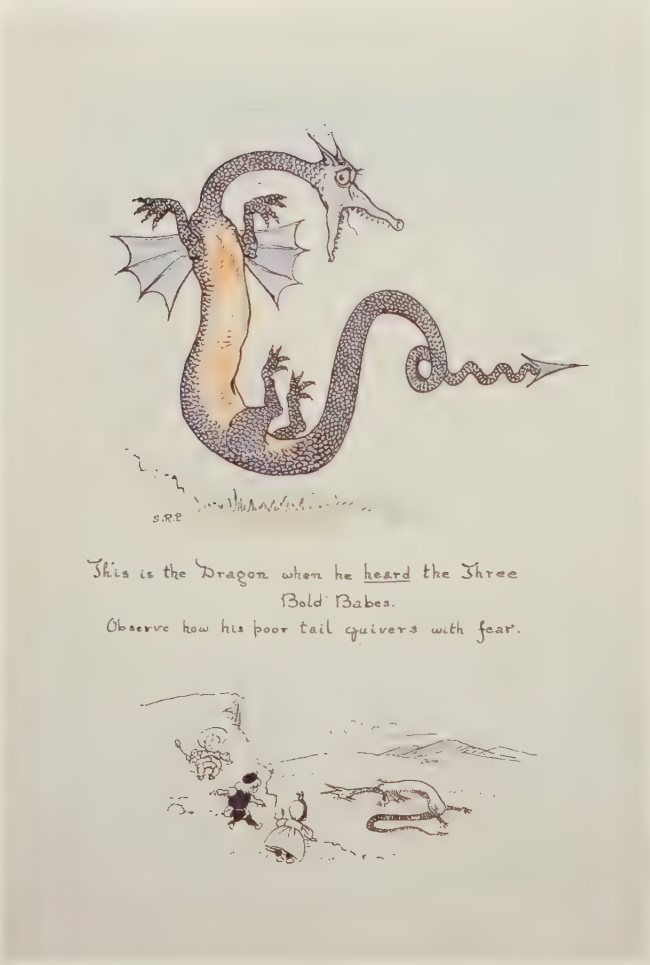
The Irish Agricultural Organisation Society begins publishing *The Irish Homestead*.

Lady Augusta Gregory, **MILAN AP[RIL] 13**

13th April, 1889. (17.9 x 25.4 cm; 3034 TX 1)

The crucial first meetings of the poet W B Yeats with both Lady Gregory and J M Synge took place in 1896. Together, they would be instrumental in the movement which led to the foundation of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin in 1904. Lady Gregory (1852-1932), who owned an estate at Coole in Co Galway, provided there a refuge and constant support for Yeats in his artistic endeavours. An indefatigable administrator at the Abbey Theatre, she was also a playwright and populariser of Irish mythology in her own right. Her interest in art is reflected in the notebooks of her drawings held by the National Library.

W B Yeats and Lady Augusta Gregory meet for the first time.


This is the Dragon when he heard the Three
Bold Babes.
Observe how his poor tail quivers with fear.
These are the Three Bold Babes consoling the Dragon.
Do you eat people?" they asked
"Not good people", said the Dragon. Now this was not strictly true,
but then, you see, he had taken a fancy to the Three Bold Babes and
wanted them to think well of him. Besides just at this time he was
saving up his appetite for a special reason which you shall hear presently

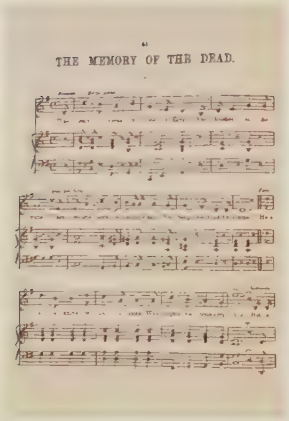
Sophia Rosamond Praeger, Preparatory unpublished illustrations for

THE DRAGON AND THE THREE BOLD BABES

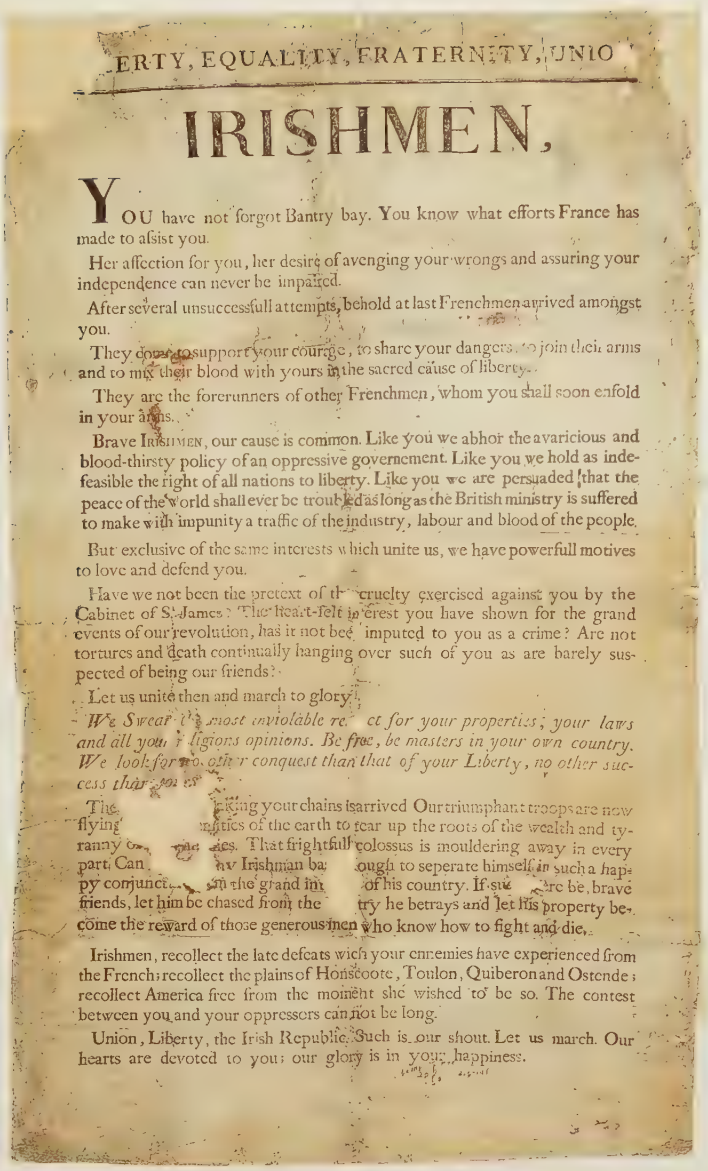
(35.3 x 23.7 cm; PD 3035 TX 1 + 2)

Sophia Rosamond Praeger (1867-1954) was born in Co Down, studied at the Slade School of Art in London, and later became well known as a sculptor. Her name first came to the fore as an illustrator of children's books, such as *A Visit to Babyland*, and the charming *The Adventures of the Three Bold Babes* (1897), preparatory illustrations for which are pictured here. She also contributed line drawings to works by her brother, the botanist Robert Lloyd Praeger (1865-1953), who was Librarian of the National Library of Ireland between 1920 and 1924.

In a landmark year for Irish art, the painter Jack B Yeats has his first public exhibition in London.



"The Memory of the Dead" ("Who fears to speak of Ninety-Eight?")
by John Kells Ingram, from The spirit of the nation, or, Ballads and songs by the writers of The Nation. *Dublin, 1876*



ERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY, UNIO

IRISHMEN,

YOU have not forgot Bantry bay. You know what efforts France has made to assist you.

Her affection for you, her desire of avenging your wrongs and assuring your independence can never be impaired.

After several unsuccessfull attempts, behold at last Frenchmen arrived amongst you.

They come to support your courage, to share your dangers, to join their arms and to mix their blood with yours in the sacred cause of liberty.

They are the forerunners of other Frenchmen, whom you shall soon enfold in your arms.

Brave IRISHMEN, our cause is common. Like you we abhor the avaricious and blood-thirsty policy of an oppressive governement. Like you we hold as indefeasible the right of all nations to liberty. Like you we are persuaded that the peace of the world shall ever be troubled as long as the British ministry is suffered to make with impunity a traffic of the industry, labour and blood of the people.

But exclusive of the same interests which unite us, we have powerfull motives to love and defend you.

Have we not been the pretext of the cruelty exercised against you by the Cabinet of St. James? The heart-felt interest you have shown for the grand events of our revolution, has it not been imputed to you as a crime? Are not tortures and death continually hanging over such of you as are barely suspected of being our friends?

Let us unite then and march to glory!

We Swear the most inviolable respect for your properties, your laws and all your religions opinions. Be free, be masters in your own country. We look for no other conquest than that of your Liberty, no other success than yours.

The hour breaking your chains is arrived. Our triumphant troops are now flying to the extremities of the earth to tear up the roots of the wealth and tyranny of the Princes. That frightfull colossus is mouldering away in every part. Can any Irishman be enough to seperate himself in such a happy conjuncture from the grand interest of his country. If such there be, brave friends, let him be chased from the country he betrays and let his property become the reward of those generous men who know how to fight and die.

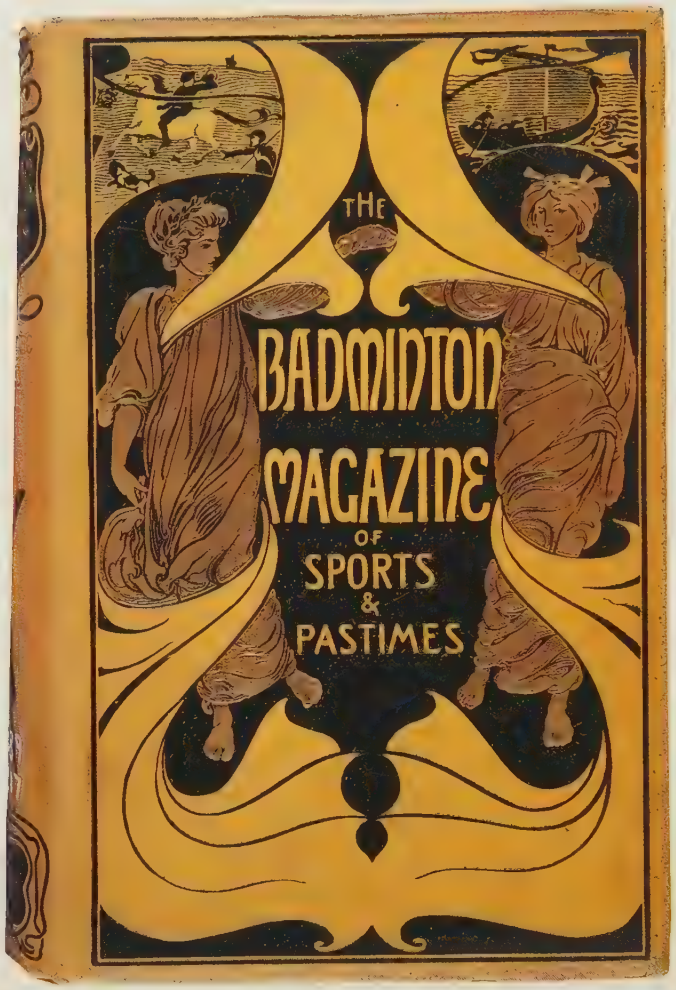
Irishmen, recollect the late defeats wich your enemies have experienced from the French; recollect the plains of Honscoote, Toulon, Quiberon and Ostende; recollect America free from the moment she wished to be so. The contest between you and your oppressors can not be long.

Union, Liberty, the Irish Republic. Such is our shout. Let us march. Our hearts are devoted to you; our glory is in your happiness.

A PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE FRENCH FORCE *under General Jean Humbert which landed at Kilcummin Bay near Killala, Co Mayo, on 22 August 1798. (Proclamations)*

Centenary celebrations to commemorate the rising of 1798 were organised by the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The celebrations became a rallying point for all shades of nationalist opinion, with moderates and extreme republicans working with literary and other figures in organising the celebrations. John Kells Ingram's best-known poem *'The Memory of the Dead' ('Who fears to speak of Ninety-Eight?')* was first published anonymously in *The Nation* in April 1843. In 1879, Ingram was appointed Librarian of Trinity College, Dublin. He was a long-serving member of the National Library's Council of Trustees.

1898, the centenary of the ill-fated United Irish rebellion, is commemorated throughout Ireland uniting a broad spectrum of nationalist opinion.



THE BADMINTON MAGAZINE OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES

[London], 1895-1921

With the publication of *Some Experiences of an Irish RM* in 1899, Somerville and Ross became one of the most famous of literary partnerships. The pairing of Edith Oenone Somerville (1858-1949) and her cousin Violet Martin (1861-1915), who wrote under the pseudonym "Martin Ross", had already resulted in the minor masterpiece *The Real Charlotte* in 1894. However, it was with the comic *RM* stories, featuring the hapless resident magistrate, Major Yeates, attempting to understand the rural Irish district to which he is assigned, that they achieved their greatest success. Certain of the stories were first published in *The Badminton Magazine*.

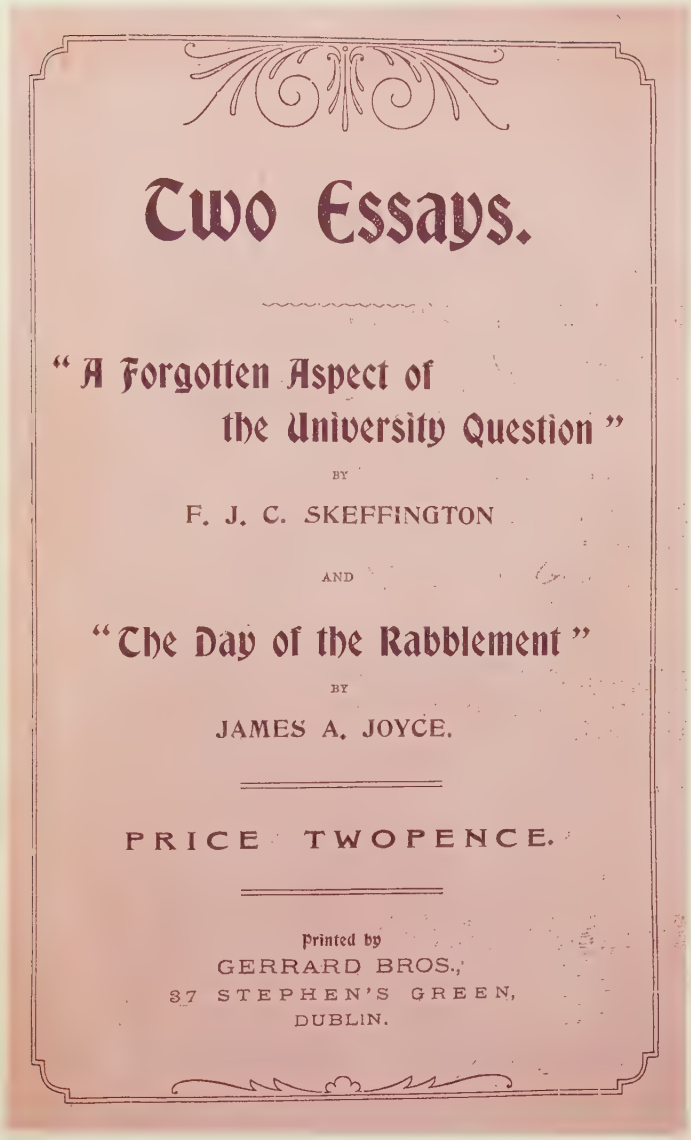
The holding of local government elections marks a shift in power away from the Ascendancy.

THOMAS J WESTROPP ANTIQUITIES ALBUMS

Volume 2, 1900

In 1900, the noted antiquary Thomas J Westropp (1860-1922) presented the Library with an album of photographs of Irish antiquities. Westropp had donated a similar volume in 1898, and would continue to donate such albums up to 1921. He also continued to add supplementary photographs to certain of the albums over the years; for example, the photographs of Dun Aengus on the Aran Islands off the coast of Co Galway were added at a later date to the album donated in 1900.

Thomas Westropp's albums continue the tradition of recording Ireland's antiquities, but using the photographic technology which will become widespread in the new century.



Two Essays.

"A Forgotten Aspect of the University Question"

BY

F. J. C. SKEFFINGTON

AND

"The Day of the Rabblement"

BY

JAMES A. JOYCE.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printed by
GERRARD BROS.,
37 STEPHEN'S GREEN,
DUBLIN.

F J C Skeffington and James A Joyce

TWO ESSAYS

Dublin, 1901

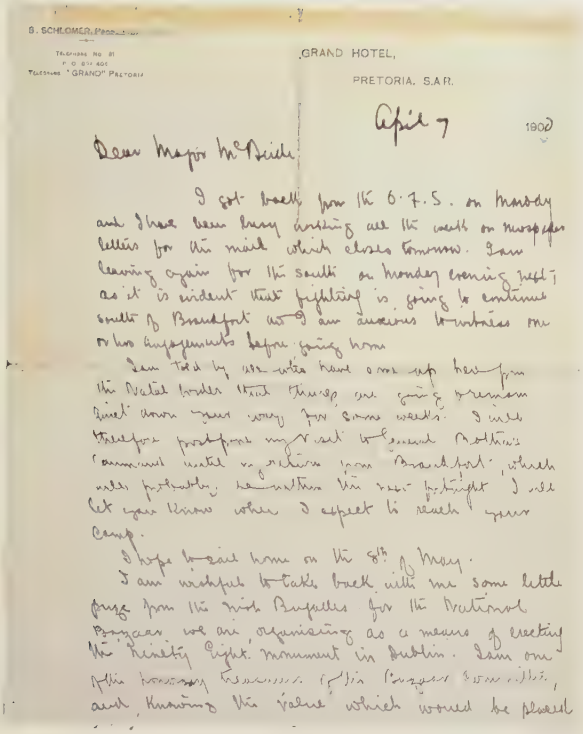
This small pamphlet of 1901 contained two essays rejected by the editors of the University College Dublin magazine *St Stephen's*. These essays were significant both for their subject matter and for the subsequent renown of the authors. One of the pieces was by James Joyce, whose tract "The Day of the Rabblement" was an attack on what he perceived as the insularity of the Irish dramatic movement. The other - "A Forgotten Aspect of the University Question" - was by his friend Francis Sheehy-Skeffington (1878-1916) and was concerned with the rights of women within the University. Sheehy-Skeffington was a pacifist and feminist who was tragically killed during the 1916 Easter Rising. Arrested while trying to prevent looting, he was shot while in custody by a mentally unstable army officer.

PORTRAIT OF HANNA SHEEHY-SKEFFINGTON

from the Sheehy-Skeffington papers. (Ms 33,626)

Hanna, wife of Francis Sheehy-Skeffington, donated a copy of *Two Essays* to the National Library. Much of her extraordinary activity as a feminist, journalist, politician and teacher is documented in the Sheehy-Skeffington papers, generously donated to the Library by her family.

The Irish Literary Theatre presents the first play in Irish on a professional stage, Douglas Hyde's *Casadh an tSúgáin*



GRAND HOTEL,
PRETORIA, S.A.R.

April 7 1902

Dear Major McBride

I got back from the O.F.S. on Monday and there was very exciting all the week on newspaper letters for the mail which closes tomorrow. I am leaving again for the south on Monday evening next as it is evident that fighting is going to continue south of Brandfort and I am anxious to undertake one or two engagements before going home.

I am told by some writer friend of mine up here from the Natal border that things are going to premium pretty soon your way for some weeks. I wish therefore you would put yourself in communication with Mathews Commissariat Hotel in reference to Brandfort, which will probably be another fortnight I will let you know when I expect to reach your Camp.

I hope to start home on the 8th of May.

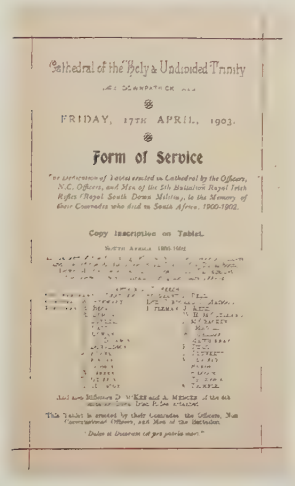
I am anxious to take back with me some little proofs from the Irish Brigades for the National Bazaar we are organising as a means of erecting the Trinity Eight Monument in Dublin. I am one of the honorary treasurers of this Bazaar and I think, and knowing the value which would be placed

LETTER FROM MICHAEL DAVITT IN PRETORIA TO JOHN MACBRIDE

7 April 1900 (Ms 26,757)

John MacBride (1865-1916) was working for the Rand Mining Corporation in South Africa when the Boer War (1899-1902) broke out. With Arthur Lynch, an Australian with Irish nationalist sympathies who was covering the war for *Colliers Magazine*, MacBride formed a pro-Boer 'Irish Brigade'.

Michael Davitt had withdrawn from Parliament in protest against the Boer War and visited South Africa to lend support to the Boer cause. His *Boer Fight for Freedom* was published in 1904.



Cathedral of the Holy & Undivided Trinity

FRIDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1903.

Form of Service

For performance of Service erected in Cathedral by the Officers, N.C. Officers, and Men of the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles (Royal South Down Militia), to the Memory of their Comrades who died in South Africa, 1900-1902.

Copy Inscription on Tablet.

SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902

This Tablet is erected by their Comrades, the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Battalion.

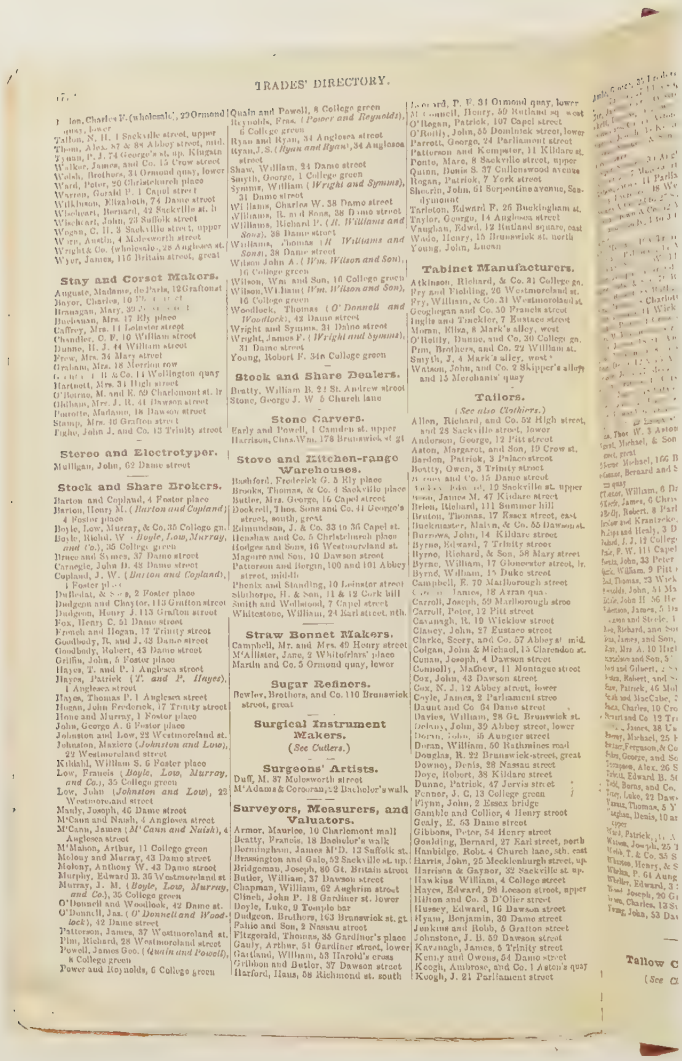
"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

Notice of memorial service for members of the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, 17 April 1903

(Ms 24,564)

The Royal Irish Rifles saw service throughout the Boer War. The notice illustrated here contains a list of the men of the 5th Battalion (South Down Militia) who lost their lives in South Africa.

In May 1902, the Treaty of Vereeniging ends the Boer War.



TRADES' DIRECTORY.

Stay and Corset Makers.
Augusté, Madame, de Paris, 12 Grafton st
Joyce, Charles, 10 [illegible]
Monaghan, Mary, 32 [illegible]
Buchanan, Mrs. 12 Ely place
Caffrey, Mrs. 11 Leinster street
Chandler, C. P. 10 William street
Dunne, H. J. 44 William street
Frew, Mrs. 34 Mary street
Graham, Mrs. 18 Merrion row
[illegible] & Co. 14 Wellington quay
Hartnett, Mrs. 34 High street
O'Beirne, M. and E. 89 Charlemont st. lr
Oldham, Mrs. J. R. 44 Dawson street
Parrotte, Madame, 18 Dawson street
Stamp, Mrs. 16 Grafton street
Tighe, John J., and Co. 13 Trinity street

Stereo and Electrotyper.
Mulligan, John, 62 Dame street

Stock and Share Brokers.
Barton and Copland, 4 Foster place
Barton, Henry M. (Barton and Copland), 4 Foster place
Boyle, Low, Murray, & Co. 35 College gn.
Boyle, Richd. W. (Boyle, Low, Murray, and Co.), 35 College green
Bruce and Symes, 37 Dame street
Carnegie, John B. 43 Dame street
Copland, J. W. (Barton and Copland), 4 Foster place
Duffield, & Co., 8, 9 Foster place
Dudgeon and Chaytor, 113 Grafton street
Dudgeon, Henry J. 113 Grafton street
Fox, Henry C. 51 Dame street
French and Hogan, 17 Trinity street
Goodbody, R. and J. 43 Dame street
Goodbody, Robert, 43 Dame street
Griffin, John, 5 Foster place
Hayes, T. and P. 1 Anglesea street
Hayes, Patrick (T. and P. Hayes), 1 Anglesea street
Hayes, Thomas P. 1 Anglesea street
Hogan, John Frederick, 17 Trinity street
Hone and Murray, 1 Foster place
Johns, George A. 6 Foster place
Johnston and Low, 22 Westmoreland st.
Johnston, Mackey (Johnston and Low), 22 Westmoreland street
Kilduff, William S. 6 Foster place
Low, Francis (Boyle, Low, Murray, and Co.), 35 College green
Low, John (Johnston and Low), 22 Westmoreland street
Manly, Joseph, 46 Dame street
McCann and Naish, 4 Anglesea street
McCann, James (M'Cann and Naish), 4 Anglesea street
M'Mahon, Arthur, 11 College green
Molony and Murray, 43 Dame street
Molony, Anthony W. 43 Dame street
Murphy, Edward B. 36 Westmoreland st
Murray, J. M. (Boyle, Low, Murray, and Co.), 35 College green
O'Donnell and Woodlock, 42 Dame st.
O'Donnell, Jas. (O'Donnell and Woodlock), 42 Dame street
Patterson, James, 37 Westmoreland st.
Pim, Richard, 28 Westmoreland street
Powell, James Geo. (Quain and Powell), 8 College green
Power and Reynolds, 6 College green
Quain and Powell, 8 College green
Reynolds, Frns. (Power and Reynolds), 6 College green
Ryan and Ryan, 34 Anglesea street
Ryan, J. S. (Ryan and Ryan), 34 Anglesea street
Shaw, William, 34 Dame street
Smyth, George, 1 College green
Symes, William (Wright and Symes), 31 Dame street
Williams, Charles W. 38 Dame street
Williams, R. and Sons, 38 Dame street
Williams, Richard P. (R. Williams and Sons), 38 Dame street
Williams, Thomas H. Williams and Sons), 38 Dame street
Wilson John A. (Wm. Wilson and Son), 16 College green
Wilson, Wm. and Son, 16 College green
Wilson, William (Wm. Wilson and Son), 16 College green
Woodlock, Thomas (O'Donnell and Woodlock), 42 Dame street
Wright and Symes, 31 Dame street
Wright, James F. (Wright and Symes), 31 Dame street
Young, Robert F. 34a College green

Stock and Share Dealers.
Beatty, William R. 2 St. Andrew street
Stone, George J. W. 6 Church lane

Stone Carvers.
Early and Powell, 1 Camden st. upper
Harrison, Chas. Wm. 178 Brunswick st gt

Stove and Kitchen-range Warehouses.
Bushford, Frederick G. 3 Ely place
Brooks, Thomas, & Co. 4 Sackville place
Butler, Mrs. George, 16 Capel street
Bockrell, Thos. Sons and Co. 41 George's street, south, great
Edmundson, J. & Co. 33 to 36 Capel st.
Hendron and Co. 5 Christchurch place
Hodges and Sons, 16 Westmoreland st.
Maguire and Son, 10 Dawson street
Patterson and Bergin, 100 and 101 Abbey street, middle
Phenix and Standing, 10 Leinster street
Shilthorpe, H. & son, 11 & 12 Cork hill
Smith and Wellstood, 7 Capel street
Whitestone, William, 24 Earl street, nth.

Straw Bonnet Makers.
Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. 49 Henry street
M'Allister, Jane, 2 Whitefriars' place
Martin and Co. 5 Ormond quay, lower

Sugar Refiners.
Bewley, Brothers, and Co. 110 Brunswick street, great

Surgical Instrument Makers.
(See Cutlers.)

Surgeons' Artists.
Duff, M. 37 Molesworth street
M'Adams & Corcoran, 22 Bachelor's walk

Surveyors, Measurers, and Valuators.
Armor, Maurice, 10 Charlemont mall
Beatty, Francis, 18 Bachelor's walk
Birmingham, James M'D. 13 Suffolk st.
Bennington and Gale, 52 Sackville st. up.
Bridgeman, Joseph, 80 Gt. Britain street
Butler, William, 37 Dawson street
Chapman, William, 62 Aughrim street
Clinch, John P. 18 Gardiner st. lower
Doyle, Luke, 9 Temple bar
Dudgeon, Brothers, 163 Brunswick st. gt
Fehie and Son, 2 Nassau street
Fitzgerald, Thomas, 35 Gardiner's place
Gauly, Arthur, 51 Gardiner street, lower
Gaviani, Wilson, 33 Harold's cross
Gibbon and Butler, 37 Dawson street
Harford, Hans, 58 Richmond st. south
Harford, P. F. 31 Ormond quay, lower
M'Connell, Henry, 59 Rutland sq. west
O'Hogan, Patrick, 107 Capel street
O'Reilly, John, 55 Dominick street, lower
Parrett, George, 24 Parliament street
Patterson and Kempster, 11 Kildare st.
Ponte, Marc, 6 Sackville street, upper
Quinn, Denis S. 37 Cullenswood avenue
Regan, Patrick, 7 York street
Sheerin, John, 61 Serpentine avenue, Sandymount
Tarleton, Edward P. 26 Buckingham st.
Taylor, George, 14 Anglesea street
Vaughan, Edwd. 12 Rutland square, east
Wade, Henry, 15 Brunswick st. north
Young, John, Lucan

Tabinet Manufacturers.
Atkinson, Richard, & Co. 21 College gn.
Fry and Fielding, 26 Westmoreland st.
Fry, William, & Co. 31 Westmoreland st.
Geoghegan and Co. 50 Francis street
Inglis and Tinckler, 7 Eustace street
Mornn, Eliza, 8 Mark's alley, west
O'Reilly, Denis, and Co. 20 College gn.
Pim, Brothers, and Co. 22 William st.
Smyth, J. 4 Mark's alley, west
Watson, John, and Co. 2 Skipper's alley and 15 Merchants' quay

Tailors.
(See also Clothiers.)
Allen, Richard, and Co. 52 High street, and 28 Sackville street, lower
Anderson, George, 12 Pitt street
Aston, Margaret, and Son, 19 Crow st.
Barden, Patrick, 3 Palace street
Beatty, Owen, 3 Trinity street
Brown and Co. 15 Dame street
Bailey, John, jun. 12 Sackville st. upper
Brown, James M. 47 Kildare street
Brien, Richard, 111 Summer hill
Bruton, Thomas, 17 Essex street, east
Buckmaster, Malcn, & Co. 55 Dawson st.
Burrows, John, 14 Kildare street
Byrne, Edward, 7 Trinity street
Byrne, Richard, & Son, 58 Mary street
Byrne, William, 17 Gloucester street, lr.
Byrrd, William, 15 Duke street
Campbell, R. 70 Marlborough street
Carolan, James, 12 Arran qua.
Carroll, Joseph, 59 Marlborough stroo
Carroll, Peter, 12 Pitt street
Cavanagh, R. 19 Wicklow street
Clancy, John, 27 Eustace street
Clarke, Scery, and Co. 57 Abbey st. mid.
Colgan, John & Michael, 13 Clarendon st.
Conan, Joseph, 4 Dawson street
Connolly, Mathew, 11 Montague street
Cox, John, 43 Dawson street
Cox, N. J. 12 Abbey street, lower
Coyle, James, 2 Parliament street
Daunt and Co. 64 Dame street
Davies, William, 28 Gt. Brunswick st.
Delany, John, 39 Abbey street, lower
Dorrn, John, 45 Aungier street
Doran, William, 60 Rathmines road
Douglas, R. 22 Brunswick-street, great
Downey, Denis, 28 Nassau street
Doyle, Robert, 38 Kildare street
Dunne, Patrick, 47 Jervis street
Fenner, J. C. 13 College green
Flynn, John, 2 Essex bridge
Gamble and Collier, 4 Henry street
Grealy, E. 63 Dame street
Gibbons, Peter, 54 Henry street
Goulding, Bernard, 27 Earl street, north
Hanbidge, Robt. 4 Church lane, sth. east
Harris, John, 25 Mecklenburgh street, up.
Harrison & Gaynor, 32 Sackville st. up.
Hawkins William, 4 College street
Hayes, Edward, 28 Lesson street, upper
Hilton and Co. 3 D'Olier street
Hussey, Edward, 16 Dawson street
Hynes, Benjamin, 30 Dame street
Jenkins and Bolib, 5 Grafton street
Johnstone, J. B. 89 Dawson street
Kavanagh, James, 5 Trinity street
Kenny and Owens, 64 Dame street
Keogh, Ambrose, and Co. 1 Aston's quay
Keogh, J. 21 Parliament street

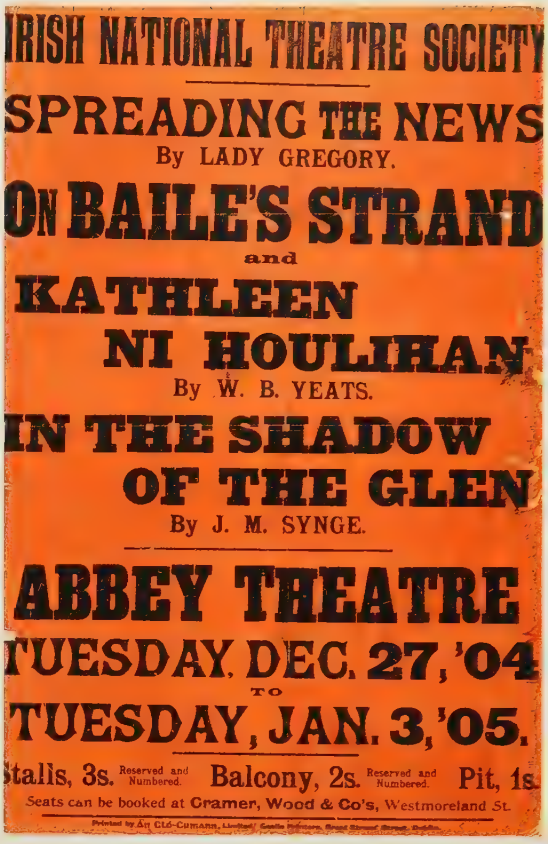
Tallow C
(See C

THOM'S DIRECTORY OF DUBLIN

showing a page from the Trades' Directory listings for 1877

Annual trade and social directories of Dublin had been in publication since 1751 when Peter Wilson began publishing his *'Alphabetical Listing of the Names and Places of Abode of the Merchants and Traders of the City of Dublin'*. This continued to issue annually as part of *The Treble Almanack* until 1837. In 1844, Alexander Thom commenced publication of his *Irish Almanack and Official Directory*. More usually known as 'Thom's Directory (of Dublin)', it is an invaluable source of information on the city. It was one of the sources used by James Joyce when writing *Ulysses*.

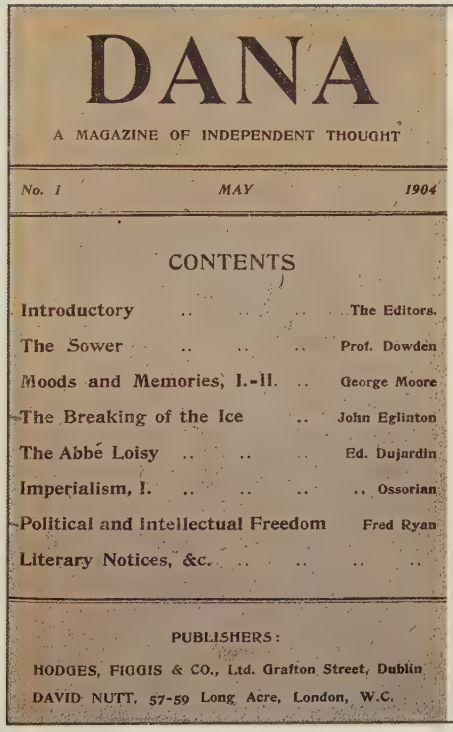
Publisher Alexander Thom bequeaths his library of 3,900 volumes to the National Library.


IRISH NATIONAL THEATRE SOCIETY
SPREADING THE NEWS
By LADY GREGORY.
ON BAILE'S STRAND
and
KATHLEEN NI HOULIHAN
By W. B. YEATS.
IN THE SHADOW OF THE GLEN
By J. M. SYNGE.
ABBEY THEATRE
TUESDAY, DEC. 27, '04
TO
TUESDAY, JAN. 3, '05.
Stalls, 3s. Reserved and Numbered. Balcony, 2s. Reserved and Numbered. Pit, 1s.
Seats can be booked at Cramer, Wood & Co's, Westmoreland St.

THE POSTER FOR THE OPENING OF THE ABBEY THEATRE

on 27 December 1904

The Abbey Theatre was established when the Irish Literary Theatre (founded by W B Yeats, Lady Gregory and Edward Martyn) merged with W G Fay's Irish National Dramatic Society. With financial assistance from an English patron of the arts, Annie Horniman, premises were purchased on Old Abbey Street, Dublin, and on 27 December 1904 the Abbey Theatre opened its doors for the first time. This poster was acquired with the Joseph Holloway collection (see 1944).


DANA

A MAGAZINE OF INDEPENDENT THOUGHT

No. I MAY 1904

CONTENTS

Introductory .. .. .. The Editors.
The Sower .. .. .. Prof. Dowden
Moods and Memories, I.-II. .. George Moore
The Breaking of the Ice .. John Eglinton
The Abbé Loisy .. .. .. Ed. Dujardin
Imperialism, I. .. .. Ossorian
Political and Intellectual Freedom Fred Ryan
Literary Notices, &c. .. ..

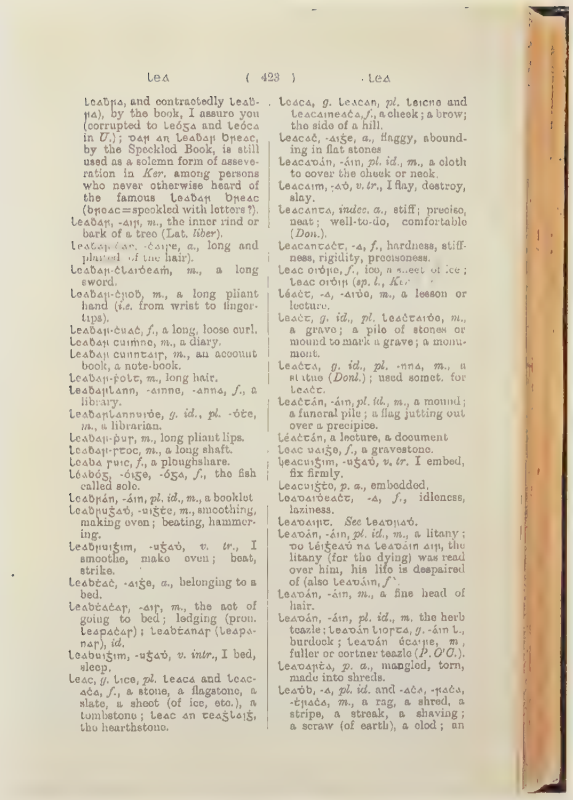
PUBLISHERS:
HODGES, FIGGIS & CO., Ltd. Grafton Street, Dublin
DAVID NUTT, 57-59 Long Acre, London, W.C.

DANA

Dublin, 1904-1905

1904 is rich in associations for the National Library. The action of James Joyce's novel *Ulysses*, which takes place on 16 June 1904, includes the long "Scylla and Charybdis" episode set in the Library. Fictional characters, including Stephen Dedalus and Buck Mulligan, engage in discussion with the real-life librarians R I Best, Thomas Lyster and John Eglinton. Also in 1904, *Dana* - a short-lived but significant Dublin journal - appeared, edited by the same John Eglinton who appears in *Ulysses*.

On 16 June, the day he will later immortalise in *Ulysses*, James Joyce first courts Nora Barnacle; in December, the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, opens.



leaḃra, and contractedly leaḃ-ra), by the book, I assure you (corrupted to leóga and leóca in *U.*); ḋa n-an leaḃar ḃreac, by the Speckled Book, is still used as a solemn form of asseveration in *Ker.* among persons who never otherwise heard of the famous leaḃar ḃreac (ḃreac=speckled with letters?).
leaḃar, -air, *m.*, the inner rind or bark of a tree (Lat. *liber*).
leaḃar-ḟar, -ḟarpe, *a.*, long and plaited (of the hair).
leaḃar-claiḋeaṁ, *m.*, a long sword.
leaḃar-ḋuḃ, *m.*, a long pliant hand (*i.e.* from wrist to finger-tips).
leaḃar-ḟuaḋ, *f.*, a long, loose curl.
leaḃar cuiṁne, *m.*, a diary.
leaḃar cuntais, *m.*, an account book, a note-book.
leaḃar-ḟolt, *m.*, long hair.
leaḃarlann, -anna, -anna, *f.*, a library.
leaḃarlannaiḋe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óiḋe, *m.*, a librarian.
leaḃar-ḃuṫ, *m.*, long pliant lips.
leaḃar-ṫroc, *m.*, a long shaft.
leaḃa ṫuic, *f.*, a ploughshare.
leaḃóg, -óige, -óga, *f.*, the fish called sole.
leaḃrán, -áin, *pl. id.*, *m.*, a booklet
leaḃṁuḋaḋ, -uiḋe, *m.*, smoothing, making oven; beating, hammering.
leaḃṁuiḋim, -uḋaḋ, *v. tr.*, I smoothe, make oven; beat, strike.
leaḃċaċ, -aiġe, *a.*, belonging to a bed.
leaḃċaċar, -air, *m.*, the act of going to bed; lodging (pron. leapaḋar); leaḃċanar (leapanar), *id.*
leaḃuiġim, -uḋaḋ, *v. intr.*, I bed, sleep.
leac, *g.* lice, *pl.* leaca and leacaḋa, *f.*, a stone, a flagstone, a slate, a shoot (of ice, etc.), a tombstone; leac an teaġlaiġ, the hearthstone.
leaca, *g.* leacan, *pl.* leicne and leacaineaċa, *f.*, a cheek; a brow; the side of a hill.
leacaċ, -aiġe, *a.*, flaggy, abounding in flat stones
leacaḋán, -áin, *pl. id.*, *m.*, a cloth to cover the cheek or neck.
leacaim, -aḋ, *v. tr.*, I flay, destroy, slay.
leacanta, *indec. a.*, stiff; precise, neat; well-to-do, comfortable (*Don.*).
leacantaċt, -a, *f.*, hardness, stiffness, rigidity, preciseness.
leac oṁṗa, *f.*, ice, a sheet of ice; leac oṁṗa (*ap. L., Kl.*
léaċt, -a, -aiṫe, *m.*, a lesson or lecture.
leaċt, *g. id.*, *pl.* leaċtaiḋe, *m.*, a grave; a pile of stones or mound to mark a grave; a monument.
leaṫa, *g. id.*, *pl.* -nna, *m.*, a flitch (*Don.*); used somet. for leaċt.
leaċtán, -áin, *pl. id.*, *m.*, a mound; a funeral pile; a flag jutting out over a precipice.
léaċtán, a lecture, a document
leac uaiġe, *f.*, a gravestone.
leacuiġim, -uḋaḋ, *v. tr.* I embed, fix firmly.
leacuiġte, *p. a.*, embedded.
leadaiḋeaċt, -a, *f.*, idleness, laziness.
leadaiṁ. *See* leadmaḋ.
leadán, -áin, *pl. id.*, *m.*, a litany; ṫo léiġeaḋ na leadán air, the litany (for the dying) was read over him, his life is despaired of (also leadáin, *f.*
leadán, -áin, *m.*, a fine head of hair.
leadán, -áin, *pl. id.*, *m.* the herb teazle; leadán ṫorca, *g.* -áin t., burdock; leadán ċaiṁe, *m.*, fuller or cortner teazle (*P. O'C.*).
leadaṁta, *p. a.*, mangled, torn, made into shreds.
leadḃ, -a, *pl. id.* and -aċa, -maċa, -ṫmaċa, *m.*, a rag, a shred, a stripe, a streak, a shaving; a scraw (of earth), a clod; an

Fr Patrick Dinneen, **FOCLÓIR GAEDHILGE AGUS BÉARLA**

London, 1904

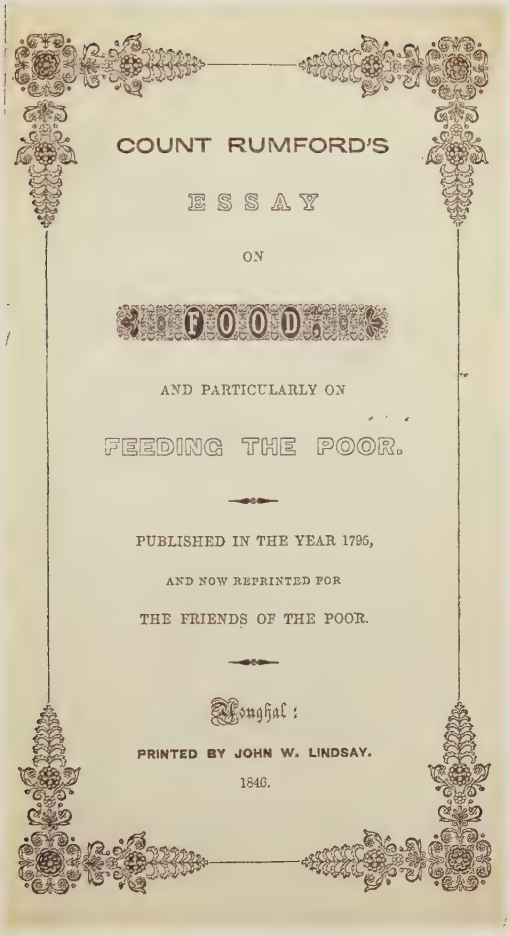
Fr P S Dinneen (1860-1934), whose Irish-English dictionary appeared in 1904, was one of the best known readers in the National Library at the beginning of the twentieth century, and is referred to in the episode of James Joyce's *Ulysses* set in the Library. An entry in the Minutes of the Library Trustees for 1905, referring to Fr Dinneen's request for better light in the Reading Room, emphasises his position as a figure of some importance.

Pádraic Ó Conchubhair, **A SILHOUETTE OF FR DINNEEN**

from the Library's staff scrapbooks

This silhouette of Fr Dinneen comes from the sometimes irreverent scrapbooks kept by National Library staff in the early decades of the twentieth century. The artist in question, Pádraic Ó Conchubhair, was dismissed from the Library for taking part in the Easter Rising of 1916, but reinstated after the establishment of the Free State in 1922.

The movement to revive the Irish language benefits from the $64,000 dollars raised for the Gaelic League in America; the Sinn Féin movement is founded.


COUNT RUMFORD'S

ESSAY

ON

FOOD,

AND PARTICULARLY ON

FEEDING THE POOR.

PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1795,

AND NOW REPRINTED FOR

THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR.

Youghal:

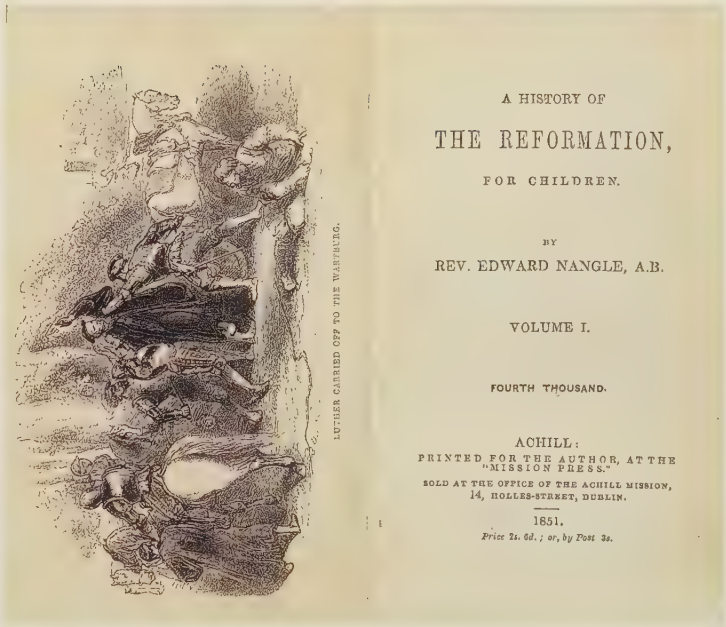
PRINTED BY JOHN W. LINDSAY.

1846.

Reverend Edward Nangle

A HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION FOR CHILDREN

Achill, 1851


LUTHER CARRIED OFF TO THE WARFARING.

A HISTORY OF

THE REFORMATION,

FOR CHILDREN.

BY

REV. EDWARD NANGLE, A.B.

VOLUME I.

FOURTH THOUSAND.

ACHILL:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, AT THE "MISSION PRESS."

SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE ACHILL MISSION, 14, HOLLES-STREET, DUBLIN.

1851.

Price 2s. 6d.; or, by Post 3s.

Count Rumford's Essay on Food, and Particularly on Feeding the Poor

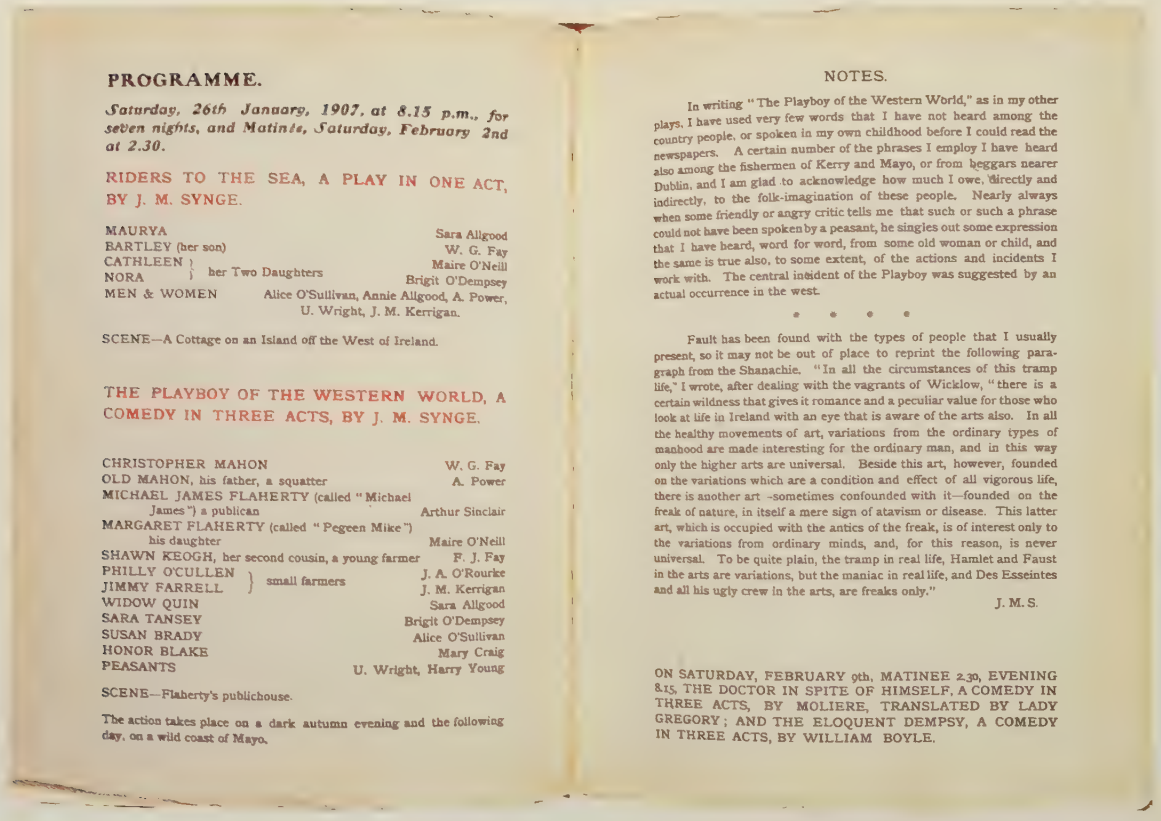
Youghal, 1846

The Dublin solicitor Ernest Reginald McClintock Dix was a prominent figure in the Gaelic Revival. He presented his collection, consisting of 8,000 books and pamphlets, to the Library in the early years of the twentieth century. Dix, a distinguished bibliographer, was particularly interested in the history of Irish printing. While printings from the major Irish cities and towns up to the early 1900s are well represented in this collection, its great strength is the large amount of material from provincial presses countrywide. Reproduced here is an item from the "Mission Press" in Achill, and an 1846 Youghal reprint of a pamphlet first published in 1795.

The history of printing in Ireland is wonderfully represented in the Dix Collection, part of which is presented to the Library in 1906.

Original programme for John Millington Synge's *The Playboy of the Western World*
at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, January 1907. (Ms 1,720)

The tragicomedy *The Playboy of the Western World* caused enormous controversy when first staged in Dublin in 1907. Although Synge's programme note makes it clear that a certain amount of criticism of his play would not have been unexpected, the scale of the reaction was extraordinary. The first-night audience became increasingly hostile at the portrayal on stage of a community which embraced the supposed murderer Christy Mahon, hostility which finally erupted into rioting at Christy's reference to "females standing in their shifts." Newspapers demanded that the play be withdrawn as an insult to the Irish nation, disturbances and rioting continued throughout the week in the Abbey, and there were several arrests.



PROGRAMME.

Saturday, 26th January, 1907, at 8.15 p.m., for seven nights, and Matinée, Saturday, February 2nd at 2.30.

RIDERS TO THE SEA, A PLAY IN ONE ACT, BY J. M. SYNGE.

MAURYA	Sara Allgood
BARTLEY (her son)	W. G. Fay
CATHLEEN } her Two Daughters	Maire O'Neill
NORA } her Two Daughters	Brigit O'Dempsey
MEN & WOMEN	Alice O'Sullivan, Annie Allgood, A. Power, U. Wright, J. M. Kerrigan.

SCENE—A Cottage on an Island off the West of Ireland.

THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD, A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, BY J. M. SYNGE.

CHRISTOPHER MAHON	W. G. Fay
OLD MAHON, his father, a squatter	A. Power
MICHAEL JAMES FLAHERTY (called "Michael James") a publican	Arthur Sinclair
MARGARET FLAHERTY (called "Pegeen Mike") his daughter	Maire O'Neill
SHAWN KEOGH, her second cousin, a young farmer	F. J. Fay
PHILLY O'CULLEN } small farmers	J. A. O'Rourke
JIMMY FARRELL } small farmers	J. M. Kerrigan
WIDOW QUIN	Sara Allgood
SARA TANSEY	Brigit O'Dempsey
SUSAN BRADY	Alice O'Sullivan
HONOR BLAKE	Mary Craig
PEASANTS	U. Wright, Harry Young

SCENE—Flaherty's publichouse.

The action takes place on a dark autumn evening and the following day, on a wild coast of Mayo.

NOTES.

In writing "The Playboy of the Western World," as in my other plays, I have used very few words that I have not heard among the country people, or spoken in my own childhood before I could read the newspapers. A certain number of the phrases I employ I have heard also among the fishermen of Kerry and Mayo, or from beggars nearer Dublin, and I am glad to acknowledge how much I owe, directly and indirectly, to the folk-imagination of these people. Nearly always when some friendly or angry critic tells me that such or such a phrase could not have been spoken by a peasant, he singles out some expression that I have heard, word for word, from some old woman or child, and the same is true also, to some extent, of the actions and incidents I work with. The central incident of the Playboy was suggested by an actual occurrence in the west.

* * * *

Fault has been found with the types of people that I usually present, so it may not be out of place to reprint the following paragraph from the Shanachie. "In all the circumstances of this tramp life," I wrote, after dealing with the vagrants of Wicklow, "there is a certain wildness that gives it romance and a peculiar value for those who look at life in Ireland with an eye that is aware of the arts also. In all the healthy movements of art, variations from the ordinary types of manhood are made interesting for the ordinary man, and in this way only the higher arts are universal. Beside this art, however, founded on the variations which are a condition and effect of all vigorous life, there is another art—sometimes confounded with it—founded on the freak of nature, in itself a mere sign of atavism or disease. This latter art, which is occupied with the antics of the freak, is of interest only to the variations from ordinary minds, and, for this reason, is never universal. To be quite plain, the tramp in real life, Hamlet and Faust in the arts are variations, but the maniac in real life, and Des Esseintes and all his ugly crew in the arts, are freaks only."

J. M. S.

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, MATINEE 2.30, EVENING 8.15, THE DOCTOR IN SPITE OF HIMSELF, A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, BY MOLIERE, TRANSLATED BY LADY GREGORY; AND THE ELOQUENT DEMPSY, A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, BY WILLIAM BOYLE.

The Playboy of the Western World, now widely considered one of the masterpieces of Irish theatre, is first staged.

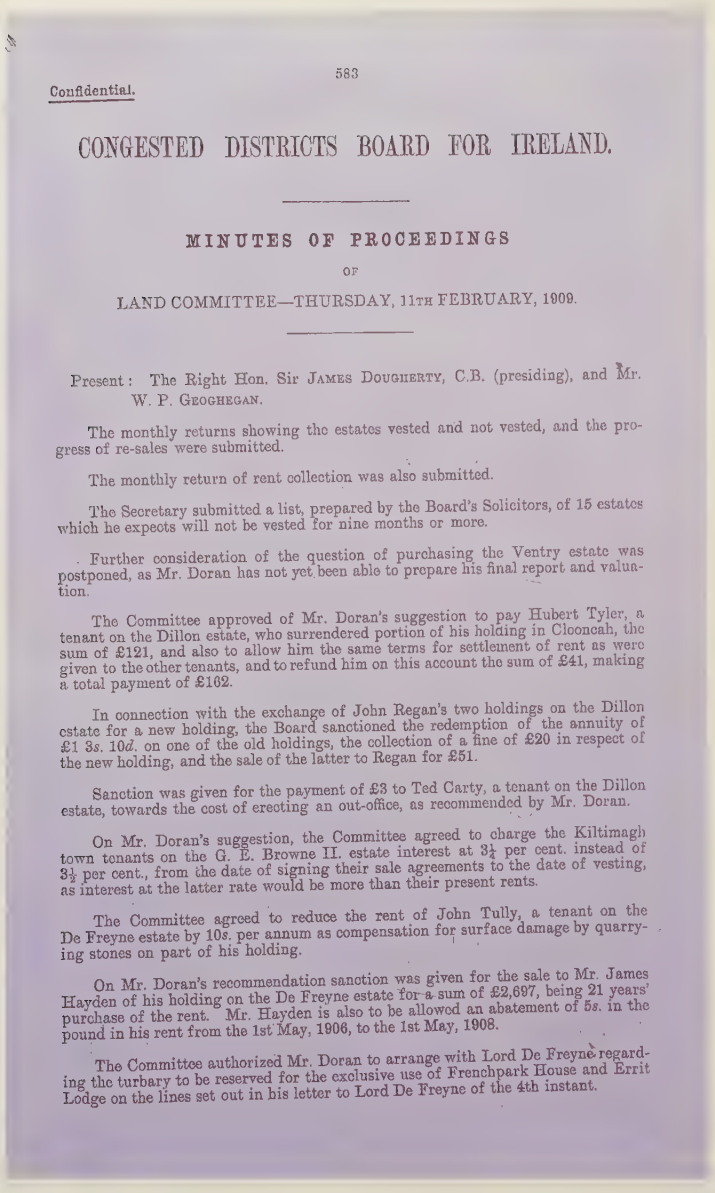
BOOKPLATE OF ALFRED WEBB

(Mss 1,745-1,747)

From a Dublin Quaker family, Alfred Webb (1834-1908) was an early member of the Home Rule League. For many years actively involved in local politics – including membership of Dublin Corporation and the Dublin Port and Docks Board – Webb was also Irish Parliamentary Party MP (1890-5) for West Waterford, where he had family connections. He travelled widely and took part in anti-slavery and anti-colonialism struggles abroad. Webb was also a writer, whose best-known work, *A Compendium of Irish Biography*, was first published in 1878.

Writer and politician, Alfred Webb dies. His collection of books is bequeathed to the National Library.

1908



583

Confidential.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR IRELAND.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

OF

LAND COMMITTEE—THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

Present: The Right Hon. Sir JAMES DOUGHERTY, C.B. (presiding), and Mr. W. P. GEOGHEGAN.

The monthly returns showing the estates vested and not vested, and the progress of re-sales were submitted.

The monthly return of rent collection was also submitted.

The Secretary submitted a list, prepared by the Board's Solicitors, of 15 estates which he expects will not be vested for nine months or more.

Further consideration of the question of purchasing the Ventry estate was postponed, as Mr. Doran has not yet been able to prepare his final report and valuation.

The Committee approved of Mr. Doran's suggestion to pay Hubert Tyler, a tenant on the Dillon estate, who surrendered portion of his holding in Clooncah, the sum of £121, and also to allow him the same terms for settlement of rent as were given to the other tenants, and to refund him on this account the sum of £41, making a total payment of £162.

In connection with the exchange of John Regan's two holdings on the Dillon estate for a new holding, the Board sanctioned the redemption of the annuity of £1 3*s*. 10*d*. on one of the old holdings, the collection of a fine of £20 in respect of the new holding, and the sale of the latter to Regan for £51.

Sanction was given for the payment of £3 to Ted Carty, a tenant on the Dillon estate, towards the cost of erecting an out-office, as recommended by Mr. Doran.

On Mr. Doran's suggestion, the Committee agreed to charge the Kiltimagh town tenants on the G. E. Browne II. estate interest at 3¼ per cent. instead of 3½ per cent., from the date of signing their sale agreements to the date of vesting, as interest at the latter rate would be more than their present rents.

The Committee agreed to reduce the rent of John Tully, a tenant on the De Freyne estate by 10*s*. per annum as compensation for surface damage by quarrying stones on part of his holding.

On Mr. Doran's recommendation sanction was given for the sale to Mr. James Hayden of his holding on the De Freyne estate for a sum of £2,697, being 21 years' purchase of the rent. Mr. Hayden is also to be allowed an abatement of 5*s*. in the pound in his rent from the 1st May, 1906, to the 1st May, 1908.

The Committee authorized Mr. Doran to arrange with Lord De Freyne regarding the turbary to be reserved for the exclusive use of Frenchpark House and Errit Lodge on the lines set out in his letter to Lord De Freyne of the 4th instant.

MINUTES OF THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR 1909

Established in 1891, the Congested Districts Board (CDB) was responsible for dispensing assistance to the 'congested districts' in the counties along Ireland's western seaboard. Monies at the disposal of the Board were spent on the rebuilding and development of roads and harbours, on encouraging the fishing industry, cottage industries and farm modernisation. Under the Wyndham Act of 1903, the Board was given power to purchase land from large estates in order to increase smallholdings. During the early 1900s, the CDB commissioned Belfast photographer Robert J Welch (1859-1936) to photograph aspects of their work. The CDB Collection in the National Library comprises 120 prints depicting subjects such as new houses built by the Commission, women salting fish, a visiting nurse at the home of a poor family, and so on. The Board was dissolved in 1923, when its functions were taken over by the Land Commission.

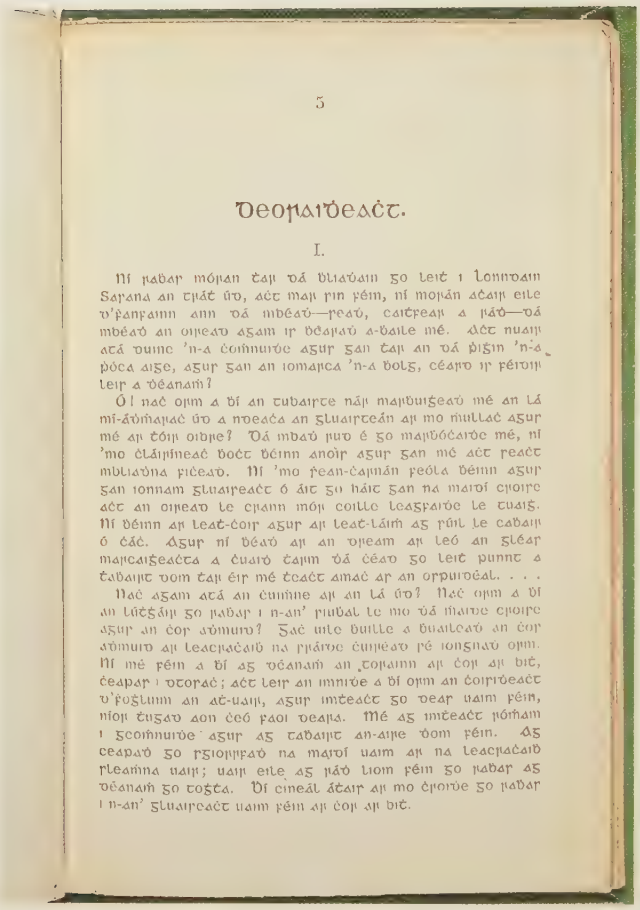
The Congested Districts Board is granted powers of compulsory purchase.

FISHERMEN AND BOATS IN DONEGAL

(CDB Collection)

New house in Tuam district, tenant Mrs Bridget Kelly, house improved by bay window added at tenant's expense

(CDB Collection)



3

Deoraidheacht.

I.

Ní raibh mórán taise dá bliadhain go leith i Lonndain Sasana an chéad uair, acht mase rim féin, ní mórán achair eile d'fanfainn ann dá mbéadh—peata, caithfeam a rádh—dá mbéadh an oifeadh agam ir déanadh a-bailé mé. Acht nuair atá duine 'n-a choimhirce agus gan taise an dá pighin 'n-a phóca aige, agus gan an iomarca 'n-a bolg, céard ir féidir leis a déanamh?

Ó! nach orm a bí an tubairte nár maidhneadh mé an lá mí-ádhmharach úd a ndeacha an gluaisteán air mo mhuillac agus mé air dóigh oibre? Dá mbadh mar é go maidhdéarfainn mé, ní 'mo chláimheach boicht béinn anoir agus gan mé acht peacht mbliadhna ficead. Ní 'mo fear-caiman feóla béinn agus gan iomnam gluaiseacht ó áit go háit gan na mairg chuire acht an oifeadh le crann mór coille leasfaidhe le tuaigh. Ní béinn air leat-choir agus air leat-láimh as púl le cabair ó các. Agus ní béadh air an dream air leó an gléar maiccaigeachta a chuirdh taime dá céad go leith punnt a thabairt dom taise éir mé teacht amach ar an oppurdéal. . . .

Nach agam atá an chuimhne air an lá úd? Nach orm a bí an láthair go rabair i n-an' puthal le mo dá mairbe chuire agus an cor adhmaid? Sach uile duille a bualeadh an cor adhmaid air leacracháib na práirne cuimhneadh pé iongnadh orm. Ní mé féin a bí as déanamh an ,torraind air cor air bit, ceapar i dtorrac; acht leir an immirde a bí orm an coiridheacht d'foghlaim an ath-uaire, agus imteacht go dear uaim féin, nior thugadh aon ceó faoi deara. Mé as imteacht riomham i scoimhuirde agus as tabairt an-aire dom féin. As ceapadh go rsiorraidh na mairg uaim air na leacracháib rleamhna uaim; uaim eile as rád liom féin go rabair as déanamh go tosta. Bí cineál áthair air mo chroide go rabair i n-an' gluaiseacht uaim féin air cor air bit.

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE

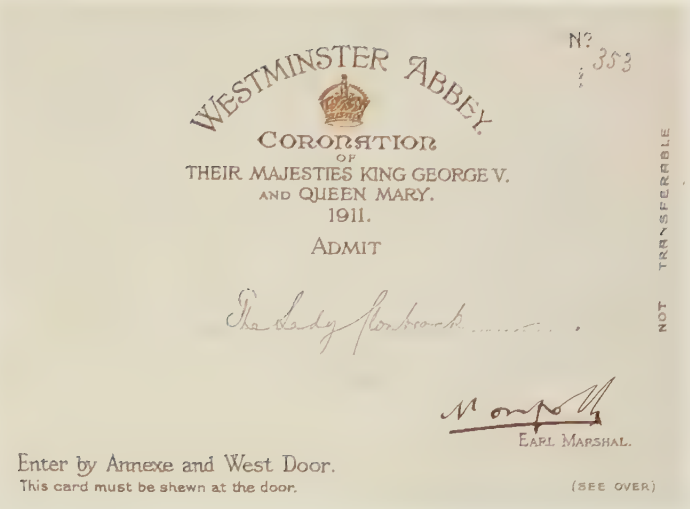
Deoraidheacht, *Dublin, 1910*

A page from the first edition of Pádraic Ó Conaire's novel *Deoraidheacht* (Exile) is reproduced here. Born in Galway in 1883, Ó Conaire spent some years at sea before joining the British civil service. He left the service in 1914, and returned to Ireland where he remained until his death in 1928. He wrote exclusively in the Irish language, in a spare and economical style.

PORTRAIT OF PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE

from Field and fair; travels with a donkey in Ireland, *translated from the Irish of Pádraic Ó Conaire by Cormac Breathnach, Dublin. [1929]*

The Irish language novel *Deoraidheacht* is published; the Senate of the National University of Ireland decrees that Irish will be essential for matriculation.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

CORONATION
OF
THEIR MAJESTIES KING GEORGE V.
AND QUEEN MARY.
1911.

ADMIT

The Lady Clonbrock

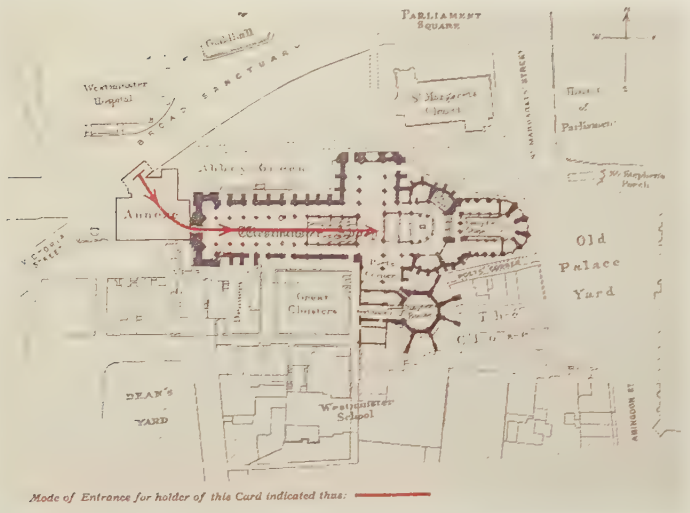
Earl Marshal.

N? 353

NOT TRANSFERABLE

Enter by Annexe and West Door.
This card must be shewn at the door.

(SEE OVER)



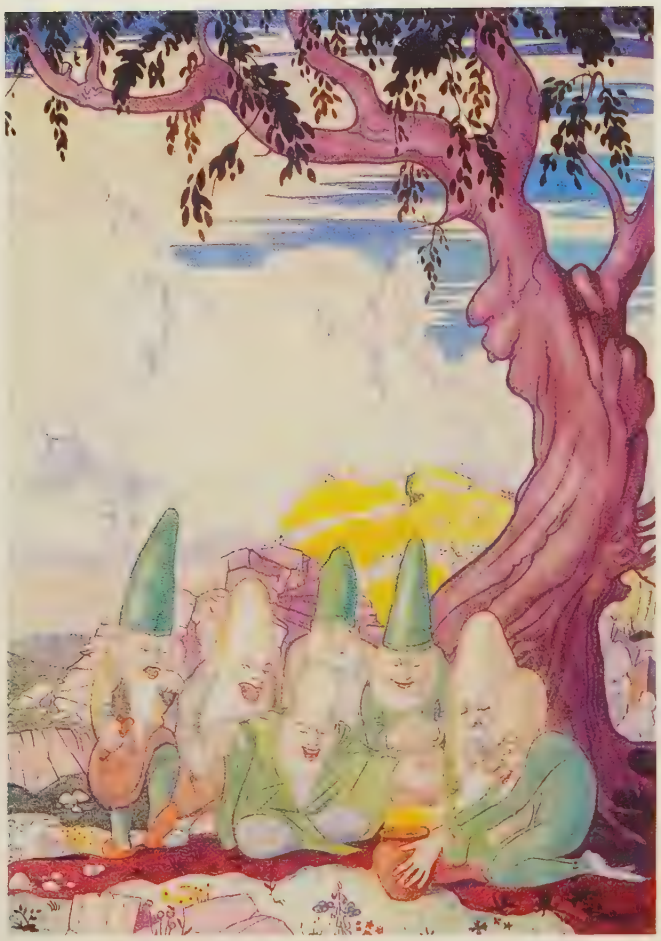
Card of admission to the coronation of George V

issued to Lady Clonbrock, June 1911. (Ms 19,668. Clonbrock Collection)

The coronation of George V (1865-1936) took place on 22 June 1911. As on every such occasion, protocol was strictly observed with invitees given most precise instructions on precedence. The Clonbrocks were among members of the Irish aristocracy who attended this event.

At the time of the coronation, Prime Minister Herbert Henry Asquith was at the height of his battle with the House of Lords over reforms such as the Old Age Pensions Act and the People's Budget. His 1911 Parliament Act resulted in the removal of the Lords' absolute veto over legislation and paved the way for the successful passage of the Home Rule Bill, which he introduced in 1912.

The coronation of George V takes place in June.



An illustration from

James Stephens **THE CROCK OF GOLD**

illustrated by Thomas Mackenzie, London, 1926

In 1912, Dublin writer James Stephens (1882-1950) had two novels published. The first was the whimsical novella *The Charwoman's Daughter,* which is set in a Dublin slum. The second was *The Crock of Gold,* a glorious, multi-layered work of fantasy and philosophy.

Estella F Solomons, "JAMES STEPHENS"

hand-printed by Patrick Hickey, 1970. (10.2 x 7.2 cm; PD 3179 TX 6)

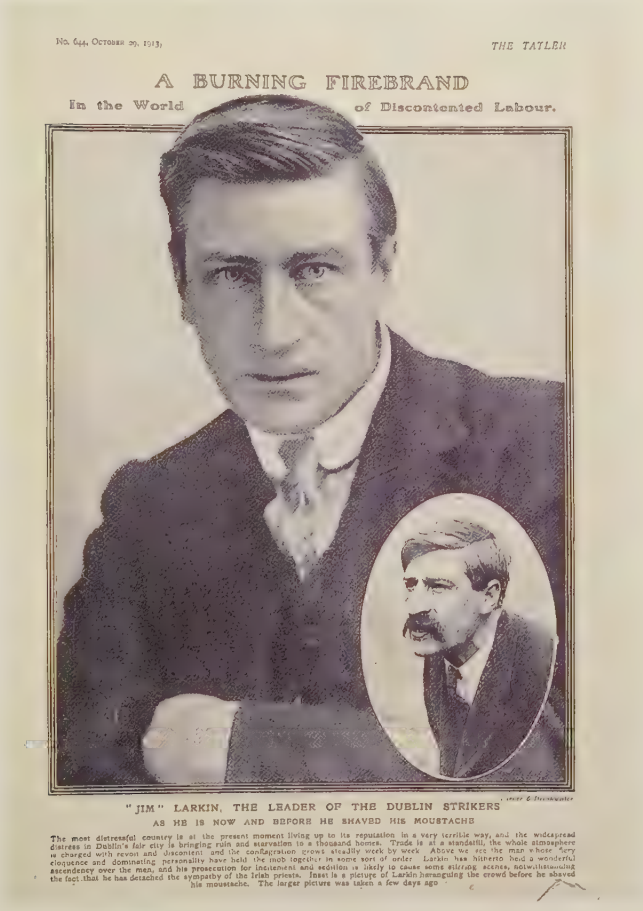
This portrait of Stephens is by Estella Solomons (1882-1968), who was born to a prominent Dublin Jewish family, and worked as a landscape and portrait painter, and etcher. Solomons was sympathetic to Irish nationalism; amongst the subjects of her portraits were republican as well as literary figures.

With *The Charwoman's Daughter, The Crock of Gold* and a poetry collection published in 1912, this is author James Stephens' most successful year.

PORTRAIT OF JAMES LARKIN

from The Tatler *(LO P 113 [Item 29] - William O'Brien Gift)*

Born in Liverpool of Irish parentage, James Larkin (1876-1947) moved to Dublin in 1908 where he re-formed the Irish branch of the Independent Labour Party and began to organise Dublin labourers. In 1913, attempts by employers to prevent workers joining Larkin's union - the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (ITGWU) - led to the 'Lockout'. Lasting five months, the Lockout left the ITGWU depleted numerically and financially. In October 1914 Larkin left Ireland to begin a fundraising lecture tour in America. His involvement with the labour movement there led to his imprisonment where, from his prison cell in Sing Sing, he was to denounce the 1921 Treaty. Following his return to Ireland he continued his trade union work, founding the Workers' Union of Ireland and serving as a Dáil deputy for the Labour Party.



No. 644, October 29, 1913. THE TATLER

A BURNING FIREBRAND

In the World of Discontented Labour.

"JIM" LARKIN, THE LEADER OF THE DUBLIN STRIKERS

AS HE IS NOW AND BEFORE HE SHAVED HIS MOUSTACHE

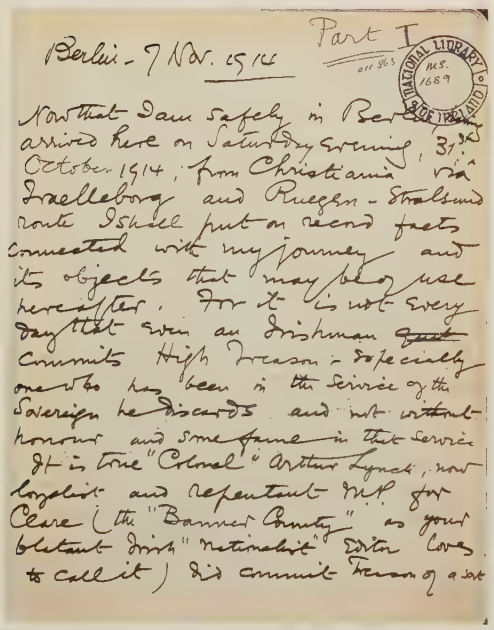
The most distressful country is at the present moment living up to its reputation in a very terrible way, and the widespread distress in Dublin's fair city is bringing ruin and starvation to a thousand homes. Trade is at a standstill, the whole atmosphere is charged with revolt and discontent, and the conflagration grows steadily week by week. Above we see the man whose fiery eloquence and dominating personality have held the mob together in some sort of order. Larkin has hitherto held a wonderful ascendency over the men, and his prosecution for incitement and sedition is likely to cause some striking scenes, notwithstanding the fact that he has detached the sympathy of the Irish priests. Inset is a picture of Larkin haranguing the crowd before he shaved his moustache. The larger picture was taken a few days ago.

On 3 September Dublin employers led by William Martin Murphy, determined to destroy 'Larkinism', decide to lock out their workers.

PORTRAIT OF ROGER CASEMENT

(CAS 1A)

Born in Dublin in 1864, Roger Casement entered the British consular service in 1892. He earned an international reputation as a humanitarian for his hugely influential reports on atrocities committed by European employers in the Belgian Congo and in the Putumayo region of Brazil, work for which he was also to earn a knighthood.


Part I
Berlin - 7 Nov. 1914
NATIONAL LIBRARY
MS.
1689
Now that I am safely in Berlin
arrived here on Saturday evening, 31st
October 1914, from Christiania via
Drammen and Ruegen - Stralsund
route I shall put on record facts
connected with my journey and
its objects that may be of use
hereafter. For it is not every
day that even an Irishman
commits High Treason - Especially
one who has been in the service of the
Sovereign he discards and not without
honour and some fame in that service.
It is true "Colonel" Arthur Lynch, now
loyalist and repentant M.P. for
Clare (the "Banner County" as your
blatant Irish "nationalist" Editor loves
to call it) did commit Treason of a sort

Diary of Roger Casement, 7 November 1914

written following his arrival in Berlin (Ms 1,689)

By 1913, the year in which he retired from the civil service, Casement had become committed to the Irish nationalist cause. He joined the Irish Volunteers, and became a member of the Provisional Committee. On a visit to the USA in 1914 he made contact with the German Embassy and in October that year travelled to Berlin where he sought to raise an Irish Brigade among Irish prisoners of war, and to persuade the German authorities to support the Volunteers' cause. He returned to Ireland in 1916 and was captured at Banna Strand in Co Kerry on Good Friday, 21 April. Charged with high treason, Casement was convicted and sentenced to death. The circulation – with government knowledge - of the so-called 'Black Diaries' undermined a campaign for his reprieve, and Casement was executed on 3 August 1916.

War is declared on 4 August. Two months later, Roger Casement sets off for Germany to secure support for an armed uprising in Ireland.

PHOTOGRAPH AND DESCRIPTION OF SIR HUGH LANE, A PASSENGER ON THE *LUSITANIA*, TORPEDOED OFF THE OLD HEAD OF KINSALE ON 7 MAY 1915

(Ms 35,826)

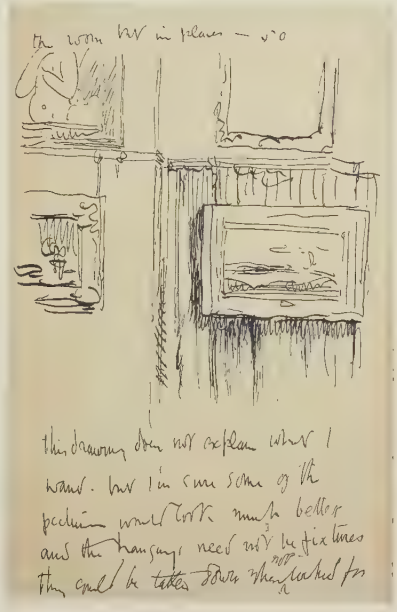
Knighted for his services to art in 1909, Dublin Corporation's rejection of his proposal for a gallery of modern art led Hugh Lane (1875-1915) to present his collection of paintings to the National Gallery in London. In 1915 Lane was returning from a business trip to the USA on the *Lusitania* when the ship was torpedoed off the coast of Cork. He was among 1,201 passengers and crew who perished in the tragedy. His will was found to contain an unsigned codicil making a gift of his collection to the City of Dublin. A bitter dispute over the future of the Lane collection began. Sarah Purser, with the support of Lady Gregory (Lane's aunt) and W B Yeats, formed the Friends of the National Collections of Ireland to campaign for the return of the paintings from London. Under a series of agreements reached by the Irish and British governments between 1959 and 1993, the paintings are now shared between Dublin and London.

LOST ON THE LUSITANIA

Sir Hugh Lane.

Height about 5ft 11in.
Build—very slight.
Hair dark brown, slightly turning grey, rather bald, small pointed beard, chest hairy.
Forehead very high, deep set eyes, large nose.
Wore cellular underclothing marked "H. Lane" and Jaeger cholera belt.
Usually wore plain gold signet ring with lion crest as shown below.
When last seen was wearing pearl tie pin.

Communicate by Wire with
CHARLES LANE.
26 South Mall, Cork.



Letter from William Orpen to Hugh Lane

with sketches of a proposed hanging arrangement for pictures. Undated. (Ms 35,823)

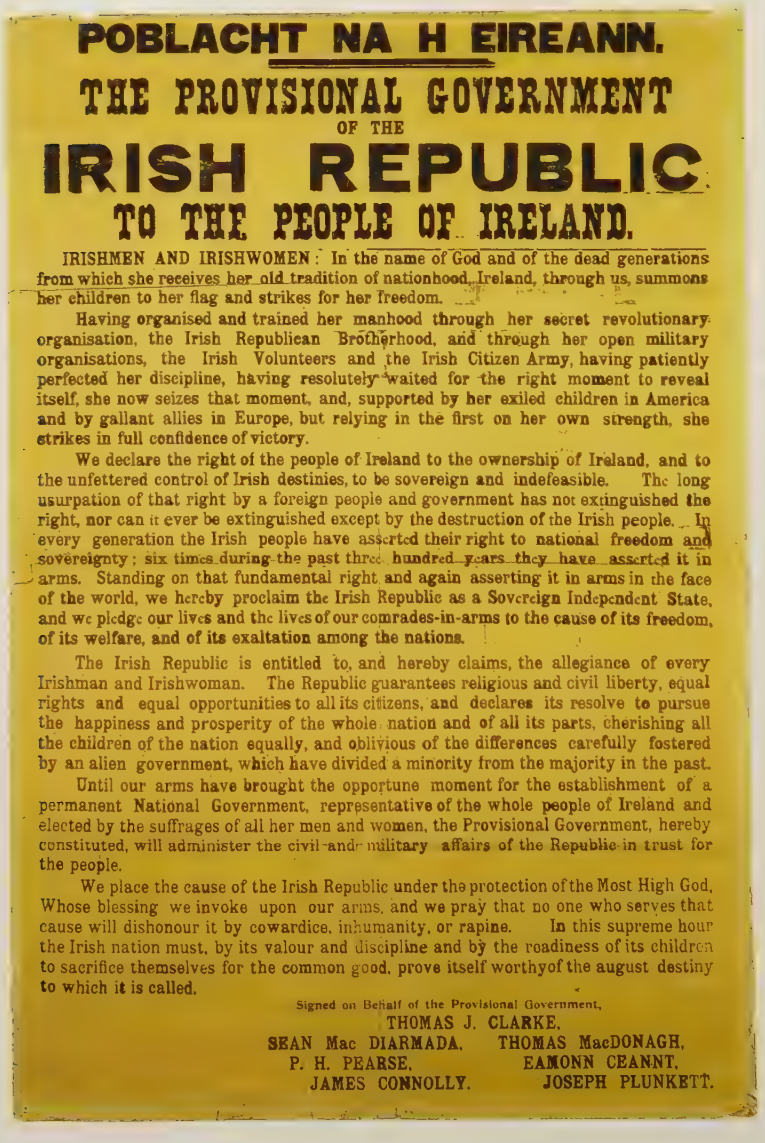
Hugh Lane was passionate that the best of national and international art should be accessible to the Dublin public. To further his campaign he organised the first ever exhibition of contemporary Irish art abroad, in 1904. The venue was London's Guildhall. It was a great success.

The sinking of the *Lusitania* by a German submarine, with the loss of 1,201 lives, marks a new stage in World War One.

PROCLAMATION OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC

1916. (Proclamations)

On Easter Monday, 24 April 1916, Patrick Pearse led a group of about fifteen hundred Volunteers and some two hundred members of James Connolly's Irish Citizen Army to take over the General Post Office (GPO) in Sackville Street, Dublin. Outside the GPO, Pearse proclaimed the Irish Republic and copies of the Proclamation were posted around the area.



POBLACHT NA H EIREANN.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
IRISH REPUBLIC
TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,

THOMAS J. CLARKE.
SEAN Mac DIARMADA. THOMAS MacDONAGH.
P. H. PEARSE. EAMONN CEANNT.
JAMES CONNOLLY. JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

The execution of the leaders of the Rising marks a turning point in Irish nationalism, radicalising many who were previously moderate.

O'Connell Street, Nelson's Pillar and the shelled GPO, in the aftermath of Easter 1916

(Keogh collection. KE121)

The rebels' forces were deployed to a number of key sites around the city. On Friday 28 April, the Republican forces evacuated the GPO and the next day, following a meeting of the leadership in nearby Moore Street, Pearse surrendered to General Lowe.

WALTER OSBORNE, RHA: AFTER BREAKFAST, GLENDALOUGH, 4TH APRIL 1888

(Portrait of Stephen Gwinn [sic], MP) recovered from the ruins of the Royal Hibernian Academy after the rebellion of Easter Week.

(12.3 x 21.6 cm; 3100 TX 1)

Stephen Gwynn (1864-1950) was MP for Galway City from 1906 to 1918 and served in the Connaught Rangers during World War One. The Royal Hibernian Academy, then located in Abbey Street, was badly damaged during the course of the Rising. This drawing by Osborne was recovered from there.

Recruiting poster: "An enquiry from the front: 'When are the other boys coming?' "

Issued by the General Council for the Organisation of Recruiting in Ireland. (Proclamations)

By the time World War One ended in November 1918, some 49,000 Irishmen - out of the many tens of thousands who served in the British forces during the conflict – had lost their lives. Many had joined up in response to the call by John Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, to assist Britain in the fight for the freedom of small nations. The ex-servicemen who returned to Ireland at the end of the war found a much changed political climate.

PHOTOGRAPH OF J DORAN, IRISH PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY

(Ms 13,100)

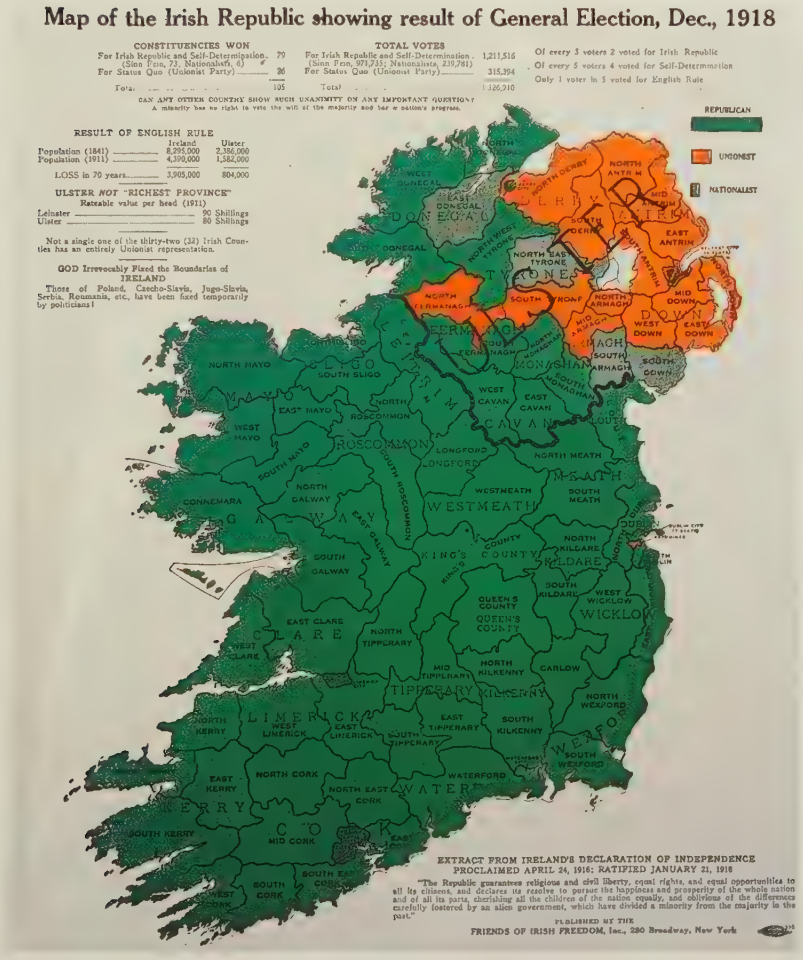
Tragic loss of life continues, as World War One enters another year.

1917

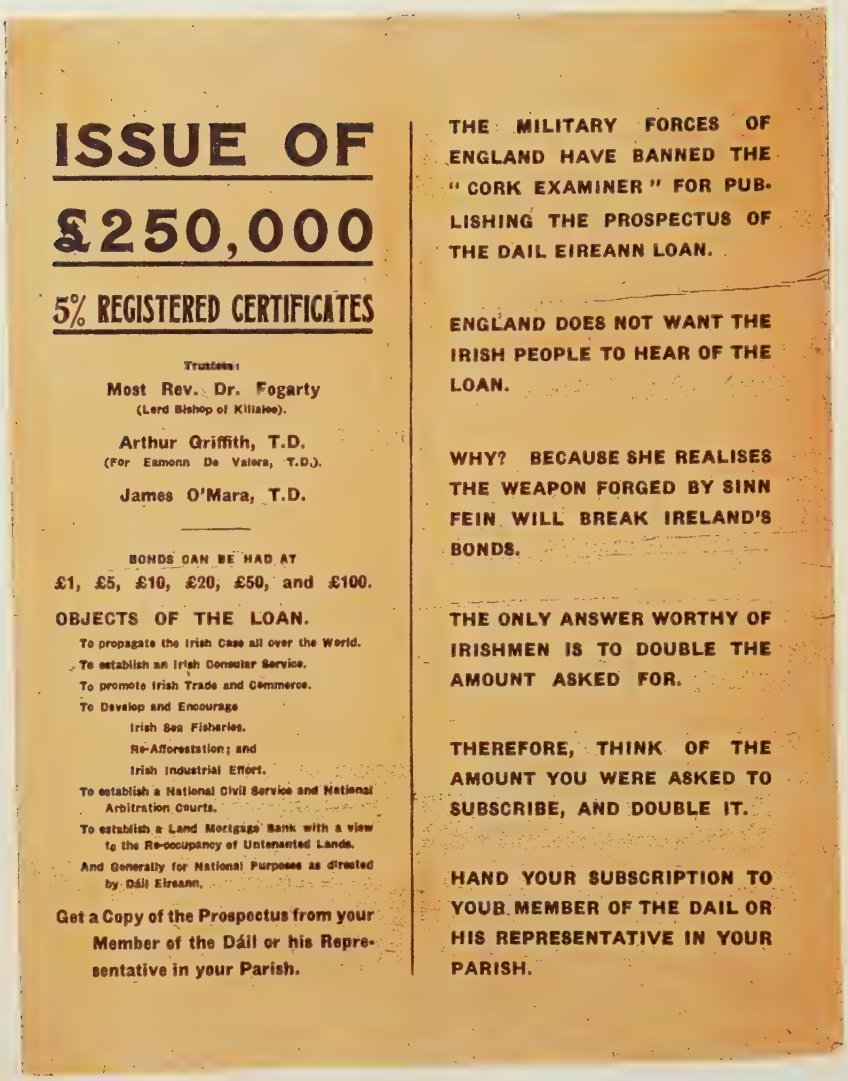
ELECTION MAP OF IRELAND SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

1918. (Proclamations)

The 1918 General Election resulted in a sweeping victory for Sinn Féin, which won 73 of the 105 seats. The Irish Parliamentary Party retained just 6 and their leader, John Dillon, lost his Mayo seat to Eamon de Valera. There were 26 Unionists returned, 23 of them in Ulster constituencies. The election was the first in which women were enfranchised and the Irish electorate returned the first woman MP to the House of Commons, Constance Markievicz. She was elected for the Dublin ward of St Patrick.


Map of the Irish Republic showing result of General Election, Dec., 1918
CONSTITUENCIES WON
For Irish Republic and Self-Determination. (Sinn Fein, 73. Nationalist, 6) 79
For Status Quo (Unionist Party) 26
Total 105
TOTAL VOTES
For Irish Republic and Self-Determination. (Sinn Fein, 971,725; Nationalists, 239,791) 1,211,516
For Status Quo (Unionist Party) 315,394
Total 1,526,910
Of every 3 voters 2 voted for Irish Republic
Of every 5 voters 4 voted for Self-Determination
Only 1 voter in 5 voted for English Rule
CAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY SHOW SUCH UNANIMITY ON ANY IMPORTANT QUESTION?
A minority has no right to veto the will of the majority and bar a nation's progress.
RESULT OF ENGLISH RULE
Ireland Ulster
Population (1841) 8,295,000 2,386,000
Population (1911) 4,390,000 1,582,000
LOSS in 70 years 3,905,000 804,000
ULSTER NOT "RICHEST PROVINCE"
Rateable value per head (1911)
Leinster 90 Shillings
Ulster 80 Shillings
Not a single one of the thirty-two (32) Irish Counties has an entirely Unionist representation.
GOD Irrevocably Fixed the Boundaries of IRELAND
Those of Poland, Czecho-Slavia, Jugo-Slavia, Serbia, Roumania, etc., have been fixed temporarily by politicians!
REPUBLICAN
UNIONIST
NATIONALIST
EXTRACT FROM IRELAND'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
PROCLAIMED APRIL 24, 1916; RATIFIED JANUARY 21, 1918
"The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights, and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past."
PUBLISHED BY THE
FRIENDS OF IRISH FREEDOM, Inc., 280 Broadway, New York

The results of the first post-war general election reflect a dramatically changed political landscape.



ISSUE OF £250,000

5% REGISTERED CERTIFICATES

Trustees:

Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty
(Lord Bishop of Killaloe).

Arthur Griffith, T.D.
(For Eamonn De Valera, T.D.).

James O'Mara, T.D.

BONDS CAN BE HAD AT
£1, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100.

OBJECTS OF THE LOAN.

To propagate the Irish Case all over the World.
To establish an Irish Consular Service.
To promote Irish Trade and Commerce.
To Develop and Encourage
Irish Sea Fisheries.
Re-Afforestation; and
Irish Industrial Effort.
To establish a National Civil Service and National Arbitration Courts.
To establish a Land Mortgage Bank with a view to the Re-occupancy of Untenanted Lands.
And Generally for National Purposes as directed by Dáil Eireann.

Get a Copy of the Prospectus from your Member of the Dáil or his Representative in your Parish.

THE MILITARY FORCES OF ENGLAND HAVE BANNED THE "CORK EXAMINER" FOR PUBLISHING THE PROSPECTUS OF THE DAIL EIREANN LOAN.

ENGLAND DOES NOT WANT THE IRISH PEOPLE TO HEAR OF THE LOAN.

WHY? BECAUSE SHE REALISES THE WEAPON FORGED BY SINN FEIN WILL BREAK IRELAND'S BONDS.

THE ONLY ANSWER WORTHY OF IRISHMEN IS TO DOUBLE THE AMOUNT ASKED FOR.

THEREFORE, THINK OF THE AMOUNT YOU WERE ASKED TO SUBSCRIBE, AND DOUBLE IT.

HAND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO YOUR MEMBER OF THE DAIL OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE IN YOUR PARISH.

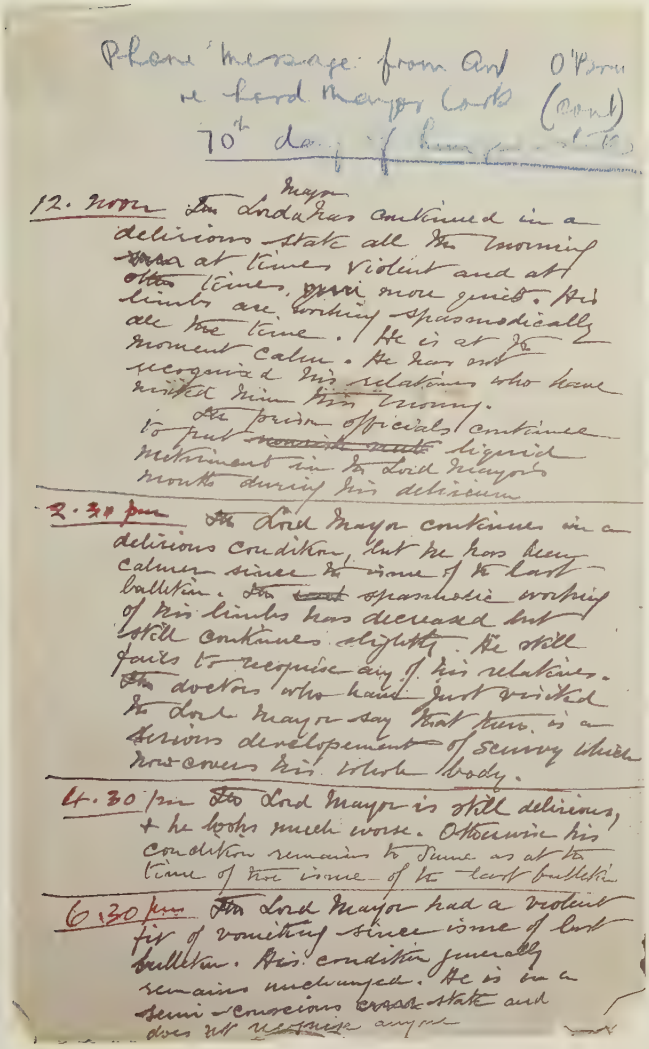
ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE FIRST DÁIL LOAN

(ILB 300 p2)

When the first Dáil assembled in the Mansion House on 21 January 1919, only 27 Sinn Féin representatives were present. Of the other 42 representatives, 34 had been imprisoned since before the election while another 8 were unable to attend. Those in prison included Eamon de Valera, President of the party. At the opening session of the Dáil, among the key documents approved were the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, the Democratic Programme and *A Message to the Free Nations of the World.*

At the April session, Michael Collins was appointed Minister for Finance. The raising of funds was essential to the Dáil's aim of establishing an Irish administration in opposition to the British departmental structure in Ireland. Collins's success in organising the Dáil Loan was outstanding and the Loan was oversubscribed.

In addition to the Internal Loan, an External Dáil Loan is raised, with millions of dollars secured from sympathetic interests in the United States.



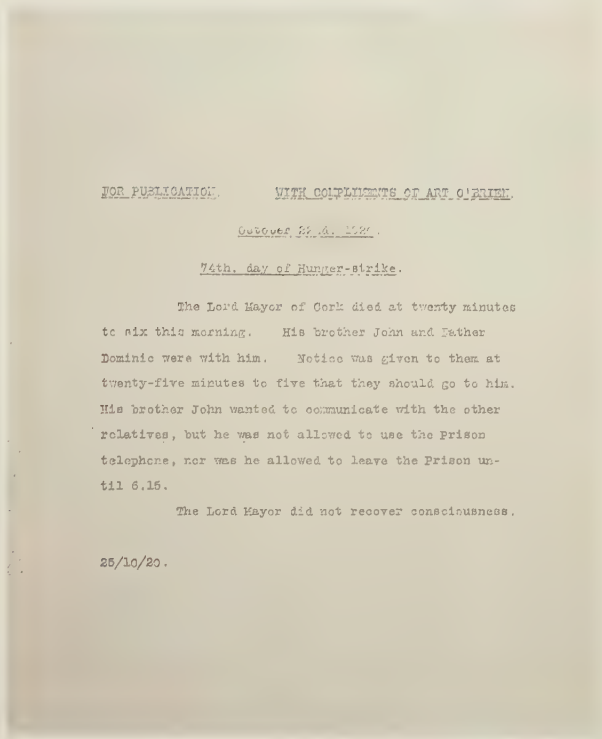
Phone message from Art O'Brien re Lord Mayor Cork (Cont)
70th day of hunger-strike.

12. noon The Lord Mayor has continued in a delirious state all the morning at times violent and at other times more quiet. His limbs are working spasmodically all the time. He is at the moment calm. He has not recognised his relatives who have visited him this morning. The prison officials continue to put nourishment in the Lord Mayors mouth during his delirium

2.30 pm The Lord Mayor continues in a delirious condition, but he has been calmer since the issue of the last bulletin. The spasmodic working of his limbs has decreased but both continues slightly. He still fails to recognise any of his relatives. The doctors who have just visited the Lord Mayor say that there is a serious development of scurvy which now covers his whole body.

4.30 pm The Lord Mayor is still delirious, & he looks much worse. Otherwise his condition remains the same as at the time of the issue of the last bulletin

6.30 pm The Lord Mayor had a violent fit of vomiting since issue of last bulletin. His condition generally remains unchanged. He is in a semi-conscious state and does not recognise anyone



NOT FOR PUBLICATION. WITH COMPLIMENTS OF ART O'BRIEN.

October 25 th. 1920.

74th. day of Hunger-strike.

The Lord Mayor of Cork died at twenty minutes to six this morning. His brother John and Father Dominic were with him. Notice was given to them at twenty-five minutes to five that they should go to him. His brother John wanted to communicate with the other relatives, but he was not allowed to use the Prison telephone, nor was he allowed to leave the Prison until 6.15.

The Lord Mayor did not recover consciousness.

25/10/20.

BULLETINS ON THE CONDITION OF TERENCE MACSWINEY

(Ms 8,446. Art Ó Briain papers)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF TERENCE MACSWINEY

(Ms 8,446. Art Ó Briain papers)

Arrested under the Defence of the Realm Act, the Lord Mayor of Cork Terence MacSwiney embarked on hunger strike in August. His hunger strike captured international attention and many representations were made to secure his release. After 74 days, MacSwiney died. Art Ó Briain (1872-1949) was an official spokesman for Sinn Féin and it is from his personal papers that these documents are taken.

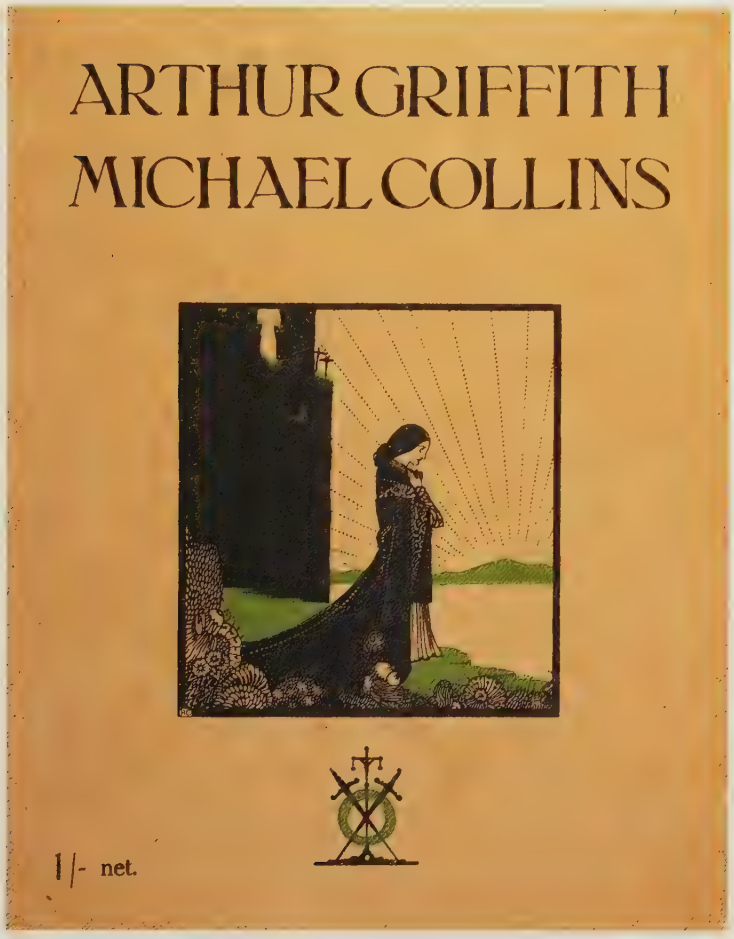
Terence MacSwiney, Sinn Féin Lord Mayor of Cork, dies on hunger strike.

MEETING OF THE SECOND DÁIL ÉIREANN IN THE MANSION HOUSE, AUGUST 1921

(Keogh collection. KE 219)

With a Truce in place, the Second Dáil met on 16 August 1921 to hear Eamon de Valera's reports of his meetings with British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, including their discussions about a treaty. On 26 August, de Valera was elected President of the Irish Republic and his new cabinet appointed. The Dáil agreed the appointment of plenipotentiaries to meet the British and treaty negotiations began in London in October.

On 11 July, the War of Independence ends when a Truce agreed between Eamon de Valera and Sir Nevil Macready comes into effect.



Cover of **ARTHUR GRIFFITH, MICHAEL COLLINS**
illustrated by Harry Clarke. Dublin, [1922]

The debate on the Treaty, which had been signed in London on 6 December 1921, began in Dáil Éireann on 14 December. On 7 January 1922, a vote showed a majority of deputies (64-57) in favour of acceptance. Eamon de Valera resigned the Presidency and was succeeded by Arthur Griffith. On 13 April, Anti-Treaty forces occupied the Four Courts. On 28 June, Eoin O'Duffy led government troops in a move against the occupants. Civil War had begun. Arthur Griffith died as a result of a cerebral haemorrhage on 12 August. Ten days later, his closest associate, Michael Collins, was killed in an ambush at Béal na mBláth, Co Cork.

Civil War begins in Ireland and fighting continues into the following year.

John Butler Yeats, W B YEATS WHEN A BOY
[between ca 1870 and 1885]. (20.8 x 12.5 cm; PD 3099 TX 26)

The Lake Isle of Innisfree

I will arise & go now & go to Innisfree
And a small cabin build there of clay & wattles made;
Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer & noon a purple glow
And evening full of the linnet's wings

~~I will arise & go now for always night & day~~
I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway or on the pavements gray
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

W B Yeats

THE YEATS PAPERS

Manuscript copy of "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" by William Butler Yeats. (Ms 13, 585)

One of the best known of the poems of W B Yeats (1865-1939), the lyric "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" was first published in the *National Observer* on 13 December 1890, and achieved immediate popularity. Innisfree is a small island in Lough Gill in Co Sligo, the county where the Yeats family spent much time as children. Yeats's magnificent poetic output, from such early lyrics onwards, earned him the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1923, when some of his greatest poems had yet to be written. The National Library now holds most of the manuscripts of W B Yeats; they were generously donated by the poet's family over a number of years. Yeats was a Senator of the Irish Free State from 1922 to 1928.

In 1923, William Butler Yeats becomes the first Irish recipient of the Nobel Prize for Literature.

A BLOODY *IRISH*

ALMANACK,

OR,

Rebellious and Bloody IRELAND, Diſcovered in ſome Notes Extracted out of an ALMANACK, Printed at *Waterford* in IRELAND For this Yeare 1646.

South

East PLANETA West

North

Irland

Whereunto are annexed ſome Aſtrologicall Obſervations upon a Conjunction of the two *Malignant* Planets SATVRNE and MARS in the midle of the Signe TAVRVS the *Horroſcope* of IRELAND, Upon *Friday* the 12. of *June* this Yeare 1646. with memorable *Praditions* and *Occurrences* therein.

By JOHN BOOKER.

InenarranDVs DeVs eſt operIbVs sVIs, qVI transfert regna atqVe eXCIDIt ea.

Printed at *London* for JOHN PARTRIDGE, 1646.

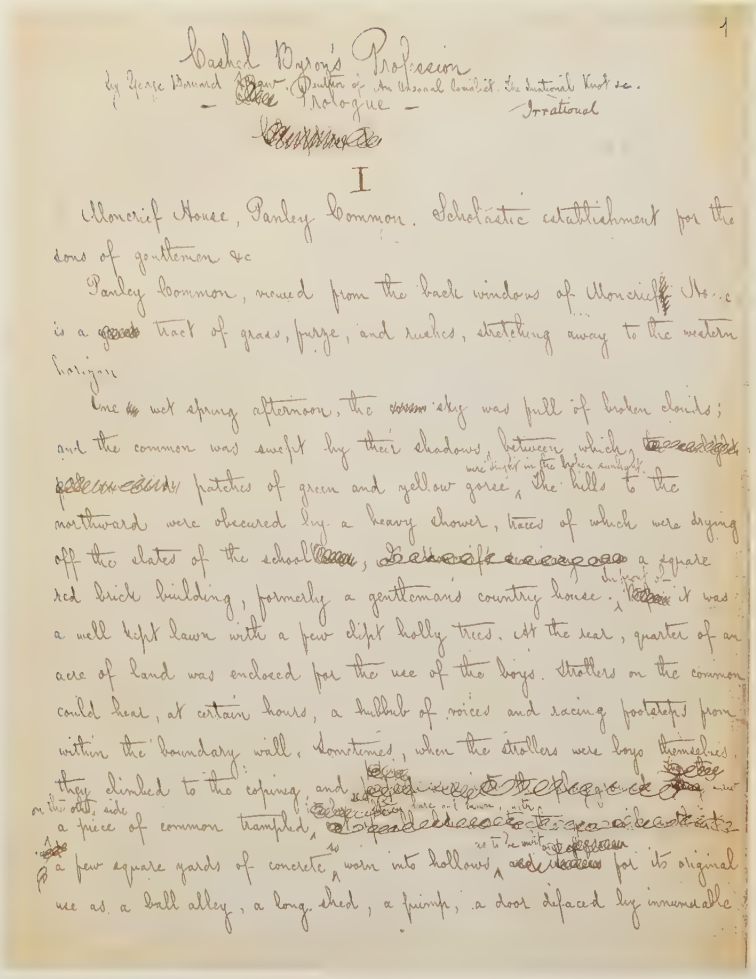
The Explanation of the *Frontiſpeece.*

MArke and behold yee bloudy Iriſh *Nation*
This Heavenly Figure; where my contemplation
Hath beene implyoyed: Your horrid deedes, mee thought
Would into queſtion in ſhort time be brought.
Bloud cries for Bloud: mee thinks I feare each houre
God will his vengeance on that Iſland powre.
See Meger, Palefac'd, Saturne, *Furious* Mars,
In Taurus, Irelands Signe, *moſt diſmall Starres,*
By God appointed; for to doe his will.
Fire, Famine, Sword, the Plague: of bloud their fill
Shall be their portion: Phalaris *did frame*
A brazen Bull, But when the burning flame
Had heate the Engine, He himſelfe firſt felt
The cruell torments, which he would have dealt
To others: Irelands *caſe is farre more worſe*
The children yet unborne that folke will curſe.
Though Spaine *and* France: *The Pope, that man of ſin*
With his adherents you to ayde begin.
And bring you ſuccour, Vengeance cries aloud
Tis heap'd as raine into a fearefull cloud,
Vnleſſe that God reſtraine Heavens menaceing
This ſad poſition will your ruine bring.

John Booker (Student in Astrology), A Bloody Irish Almanack, or Rebellious and Bloody Ireland
London, 1646

At the sale of part of the library of the Shirley family of Lough Fea, Co Monaghan, the National Library purchased hundreds of significant items. Amongst these were the Lough Fea pamphlets, which date from the Cromwellian period. They supplement the Thorpe collection, a series of pamphlets concerning Irish political affairs between 1629 and 1758. The example reproduced here is an astrological pamphlet from 1646, predicting further misery for Ireland, in what was a particularly violent decade.

The National Library's collections are enhanced through purchases made at the Lough Fea Library sale.



Cashel Byron's Profession

by George Bernard Shaw. Author of An Unsocial Socialist. &c. &c.

— Prologue — Irrational

I

Monkcrief House, Parley Common. Scholastic establishment for the sons of gentlemen &c

Parley Common, viewed from the back windows of Monkcrief House is a tract of grass, furze, and reaches, stretching away to the western horizon.

One wet spring afternoon, the sky was full of broken clouds; and the common was swept by their shadows, between which, [illegible] patches of green and yellow gorse, where singed in the brief sunlight, the hills to the northward were obscured by a heavy shower, traces of which were drying off the slates of the school, a square red brick building, formerly a gentleman's country house. In front it was a well kept lawn with a few clipt holly trees. At the rear, quarter of an acre of land was enclosed for the use of the boys. Strollers on the common could hear, at certain hours, a hubbub of voices and racing footsteps from within the boundary wall. Sometimes, when the strollers were boys themselves, they climbed to the coping, and [illegible] on the other side, a piece of common trampled bare of grass, a few square yards of concrete worn into hollows, and [illegible] for its original use as a ball alley, a long shed, a pump, a door defaced by innumerable

THE GEORGE BERNARD SHAW MANUSCRIPTS

Cashel Byron's Profession. (Ms 852-853)

In 1925, the writer George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) became the second Irish winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in two years. Best known for plays such as *St Joan*, Shaw wrote a number of novels as a young writer struggling to establish himself. In 1945, following the suggestion of the Director of the National Library, Richard Hayes, that the Library was the most appropriate place for the preservation of his manuscripts, Shaw responded: "Your invitation as National Librarian is in the nature of a command." He had the manuscripts of his novels cleaned and bound, and presented them to the Library in the following year.

1925 sees the Nobel Prize for Literature awarded to George Bernard Shaw, the second of Ireland's Nobel laureates.

During the nineteenth century, the Upper Castle Court (or Great Yard) of Dublin Castle housed the Council Chamber and Office, the Lunatic Inspector's Office, and the Chief Secretary's Office. The Office of Arms, or Ulster's Office, was also located there. (see 1943).

A PROSPECT OF THE UPPER CASTLE COURT FROM THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

attributed to Parr after an original drawing by Joseph Tudor, Dublin, [ca 1753]. (22.1 x 37.9 cm; PD 488 TB)

THE IRISH WORLD

New York, file 1876-1980

The Office of the Chief Secretary in Dublin Castle was the centre of British administration in Ireland. The Office assumed an increasingly wide range of powers during the course of the nineteenth century, not least of which was control of Crime Branch Special, the intelligence service. Four years after the departure of the last Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Hamar Greenwood, valuable files of newspapers which had been kept in the Office were presented to the National Library.

The Irish World, founded in New York in 1870, was one of the radical newspapers which the Office would have monitored.

Newspapers from the Chief Secretary's Office are added to the Library's extensive newspaper collections.

THE IRELAND SCHOOL READERS

PRIMER I.

ALEX. THOM AND CO., LIMITED
CROW STREET, - - DUBLIN

Thom (Alexander) & Co

THE IRELAND SCHOOL READERS, PRIMER I

Dublin, [1929]

Copyright legislation enacted in 1927 entitled the National Library to a free "legal deposit" copy of all items published in the Republic of Ireland. Material acquired includes items such as textbooks which are often little regarded at the time of publication but can ultimately be of great value in charting the history of educational practice. The first *List of publications deposited under the terms of the Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) Act, 1927*, covering acquisitions over the period 1927-1936, includes a number of these illustrated schoolbooks produced by the firm of Thom & Co.

THE READING ROOM IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND

1927

Copyright legislation is enacted for the Republic of Ireland.

Dublin Gate Theatre Studio programme for **THE HAIRY APE**

(Ms 33,038)

THE DUBLIN
GATE THEATRE STUDIO

(*In Association with the Gate Theatre Studio, London*).

1st Season at the Peacock Theatre.

Directors

Gearóid O'Lochlainn
D. Bannard Cogley

Presents

THE HAIRY APE

A Comedy of Ancient and Modern Life, by Eugene O'Neill. The play is produced by Hilton Edwards. The settings designed by Michéal MacLiammóir, executed by Dom Bowe. The lighting system is designed by Hilton Edwards and supplied by the Strand Electric Co.

Stage Manager D. Bannard Cogley
Asst. Stage Manager Raymond Calvert

DUBLIN GATE THEATRE BULLETIN

(Ms 33,038)

The Gate Studio Theatre was founded in 1928 by the English actor and director Hilton Edwards and his partner, the actor, director, author and artist Micheál MacLiammóir (see 1978). Their artistic project included a commitment to bringing the best of international theatre to Dublin. Work produced by the Gate in the early years included plays by Henrick Ibsen and Eugene O'Neill, and the first ever English-speaking performance of Oscar Wilde's *Salomé*.

DUBLIN GATE THEATRE

ROTUNDA TEL. 44045 DUBLIN

Producer
Hilton Edwards.

Art Director
Micheál Mac Liammóir.

BULLETIN

1931.

Proprietors: Dublin Gate Theatre Company, Ltd.

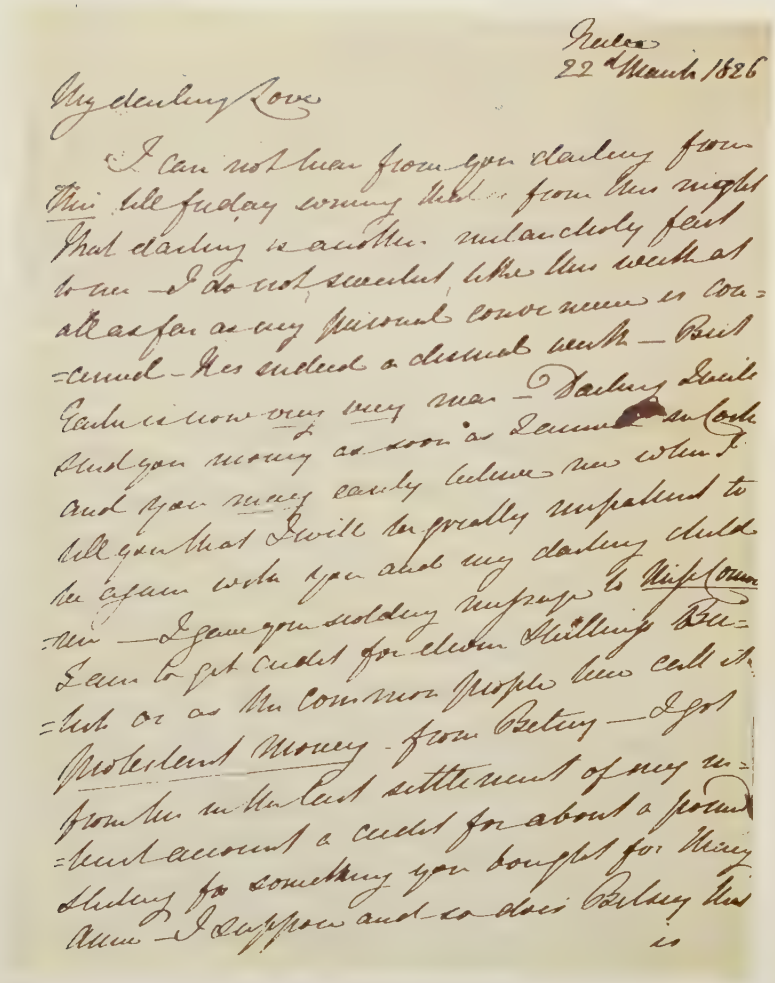
Directors:
Hilton Edwards, Micheal Mac Liammoir, Gearoid O'Lochlainn,
Norman Reddin, Hon. Gordon Campbell.
Secretary: Mrs. Hughes.

Irish cultural life is greatly enriched by the foundation of the Gate Theatre in Dublin.

LETTER FROM DANIEL O'CONNELL

in Tralee to his wife Mary, 22 March 1826.
(Ms 5,759)

Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847), the first Catholic in modern history to sit in the House of Commons, had been the vital force and organiser of the successful emancipation movement. Often away from home for long periods, O'Connell corresponded with his wife on a regular basis and the greater part of this immensely affectionate correspondence has survived.



Tralee
22nd March 1826

My darling Love

I can not hear from you darling from this till Friday evening dear from this night that darling is another melancholy fact to me — I do not quarrel, like this with at all as far as any personal convenience is con= =cerned — Yes indeed a dreadful wrench — But Carbery is now my very man — Darling Denis send you money as soon as I cannot on Cork and you may easily believe me when I tell you that I will be greatly impatient to be again with you and my darling child =ren — I gave you a shilling to Miss Comm= =ins — I gave you a shilling to Miss Bru= =ce to get cakes for eleven Shillings Bru= =sh or as the common people here call it =Presidents Money — from Carbery — I got from her on the last settlement of my ac= =count a cheque for about a pound Darling for something you bought for Mary Anne — I suppose and so does Carbery his

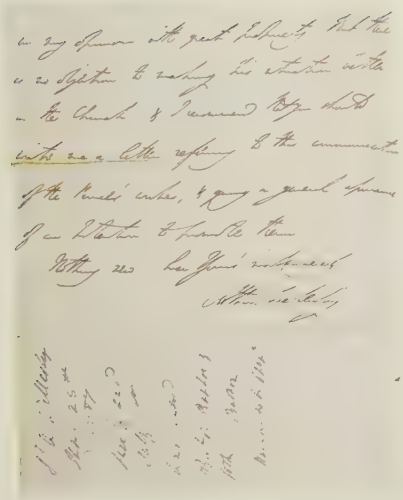
"Phrenological survey of the head of an agitator"

from an album of 77 cartoons and portraits of Daniel O'Connell collected by his friend, Thomas Matthew Ray (1801-1881).
(37.5 x 27.4cm; PD 2120 TX)

1929 marks the centenary of Catholic emancipation and is a year of National Commemoration in Ireland.

Letter (part) from the Duke of Wellington to Charles Lennox

28 June 1807. (Ms 58)



Charles Lennox, Fourth Duke of Richmond and Gordon, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland during the period 1807-1813. Part of the interest of the Richmond correspondence held by the National Library lies in the variety of his correspondents, including Arthur Wellesley, later Duke of Wellington. At the time this letter was written Wellesley was Chief Secretary for Ireland and here he writes to the Lord Lieutenant on matters of ecclesiastical preferment.

K-B & Co, THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

Published by McCleary, 32 Nassau St, Dublin. (21.6 x 28.7cm; 2173 TX 12/A)

Arthur Wellesley was born in Dublin in 1769. He was created first Duke of Wellington in May 1814, in recognition of his services during the Peninsular War. His defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in June 1815 assured his place in British history. In 1828 he became Prime Minister and the following year, with Robert Peel, won Royal assent for Catholic emancipation. Regarding his Irish birth, he is reputed to have said that being born in a stable did not make one a horse.

The correspondence of Charles Lennox, Fourth Duke of Richmond and Gordon, is acquired by the Library.

A FOURTEENTH OR FIFTEENTH CENTURY VELLUM MANUSCRIPT

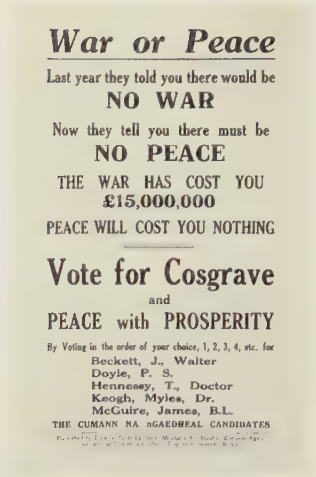
with an illuminated miniature of Noah's Ark. (20 x 13 cm; Ms G3; formerly Phillipps)

When the great library of Gaelic manuscripts amassed by Sir Thomas Phillipps at Cheltenham was sold, the National Library purchased 178 volumes. The items acquired included medical and legal texts, rare Ulster tales, and vellum manuscripts such as the example reproduced here. This manuscript features a depiction of Noah's Ark showing the compartments for Noah's family, the horses and the birds. It is particularly interesting because illustrations are very rare in Gaelic manuscripts.

The Library acquires an important collection of Gaelic manuscripts.

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 **1931**

Under a series of Land Acts from the 1870s onwards, Irish tenant farmers were able to purchase their holdings subject to the repayment of Land Annuities. In 1932, the Fianna Fáil government withheld these Annuities from the British Exechequer. The response from Britain was to impose tariffs on Irish cattle and agricultural produce. De Valera responded in kind in relation to British goods. As 96 per cent of Irish goods were exported to Britain while Ireland accounted for only a small proportion of British exports, this 'Economic War' was of considerably more consequence in Ireland.



War or Peace

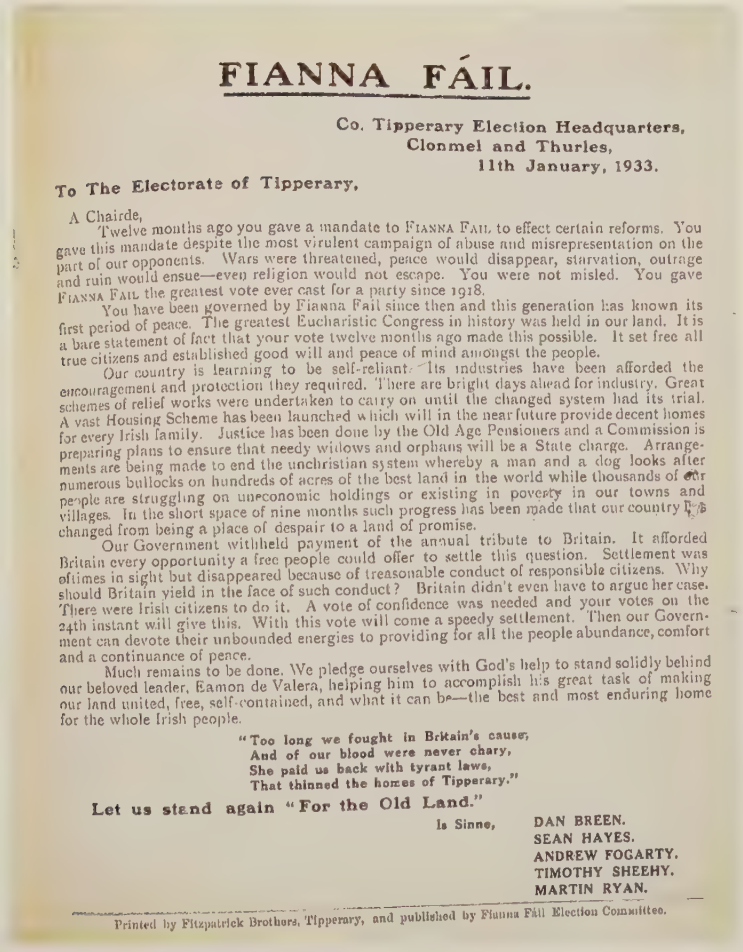
Last year they told you there would be
NO WAR
Now they tell you there must be
NO PEACE
THE WAR HAS COST YOU
£15,000,000
PEACE WILL COST YOU NOTHING

Vote for Cosgrave
and
PEACE with PROSPERITY

By Voting in the order of your choice, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. for
Beckett, J., Walter
Doyle, P. S.
Hennessy, T., Doctor
Keogh, Myles, Dr.
McGuire, James, B.L.
THE CUMANN NA nGAEDHEAL CANDIDATES

CUMANN NA nGAEDHEAL
ELECTION FLYER
(ILB 300 P 7/64)

Fianna Fáil letter to the electorate of Co Tipperary
January 1933. (LO P 111/15)



FIANNA FÁIL.

Co. Tipperary Election Headquarters,
Clonmel and Thurles,
11th January, 1933.

To The Electorate of Tipperary,

A Chairde,

Twelve months ago you gave a mandate to FIANNA FAIL to effect certain reforms. You gave this mandate despite the most virulent campaign of abuse and misrepresentation on the part of our opponents. Wars were threatened, peace would disappear, starvation, outrage and ruin would ensue—even religion would not escape. You were not misled. You gave FIANNA FAIL the greatest vote ever cast for a party since 1918.

You have been governed by Fianna Fail since then and this generation has known its first period of peace. The greatest Eucharistic Congress in history was held in our land. It is a bare statement of fact that your vote twelve months ago made this possible. It set free all true citizens and established good will and peace of mind amongst the people.

Our country is learning to be self-reliant. Its industries have been afforded the encouragement and protection they required. There are bright days ahead for industry. Great schemes of relief works were undertaken to carry on until the changed system had its trial. A vast Housing Scheme has been launched which will in the near future provide decent homes for every Irish family. Justice has been done by the Old Age Pensioners and a Commission is preparing plans to ensure that needy widows and orphans will be a State charge. Arrangements are being made to end the unchristian system whereby a man and a dog looks after numerous bullocks on hundreds of acres of the best land in the world while thousands of our people are struggling on uneconomic holdings or existing in poverty in our towns and villages. In the short space of nine months such progress has been made that our country has changed from being a place of despair to a land of promise.

Our Government withheld payment of the annual tribute to Britain. It afforded Britain every opportunity a free people could offer to settle this question. Settlement was oftimes in sight but disappeared because of treasonable conduct of responsible citizens. Why should Britain yield in the face of such conduct? Britain didn't even have to argue her case. There were Irish citizens to do it. A vote of confidence was needed and your votes on the 24th instant will give this. With this vote will come a speedy settlement. Then our Government can devote their unbounded energies to providing for all the people abundance, comfort and a continuance of peace.

Much remains to be done. We pledge ourselves with God's help to stand solidly behind our beloved leader, Eamon de Valera, helping him to accomplish his great task of making our land united, free, self-contained, and what it can be—the best and most enduring home for the whole Irish people.

"Too long we fought in Britain's cause,
And of our blood were never chary,
She paid us back with tyrant laws,
That thinned the homes of Tipperary."

Let us stand again "For the Old Land."

Is Sinne,

DAN BREEN.
SEAN HAYES.
ANDREW FOGARTY.
TIMOTHY SHEEHY.
MARTIN RYAN.

Printed by Fitzpatrick Brothers, Tipperary, and published by Fianna Fáil Election Committee.

The Economic War with Britain begins, and is the focus of election debate in the following year.

William Orpen, DRAWING OF GEORGE MOORE HAVING HIS PORTRAIT PAINTED

June 1907 (PD 2159 TX)

George Moore (1852-1933) was born into a landed family from Co Mayo. He failed to realise his early ambitions to become an artist, but wrote prolifically throughout his life. His output included plays, poetry, criticism, short stories, and sixteen novels, the best known of which is *Esther Waters* (1894). His autobiographical trilogy, *Hail and Farewell,* is often malicious but highly entertaining.

The Joseph Holloway collection in the National Library (see 1944) is a very rich repository of original drawings. This item from the collection, dating from 1907, is by the portrait and genre painter William Orpen.

Shelbourne Hotel

MENU

Hors D'œuvre.

Petite Marmite Henry IV.

Timbale de filets de Sole Grimaldi.

Selle d'Agneau Monégasque.
Pommes Nouvelles.

Caneton Rôti.
Petits Pois nouveaux.
Salade.

Fraises Créole
Friandises.

Dessert.

Café.

Saturday.30.May 1914.

Menu of a dinner given by George Moore

for writers including "AE". (Ms 3,884)

This lavish dinner was given by Moore in 1914 for a number of guests. The names are noted on the reverse of the menu in pencil; amongst those present were the writers Oliver St John Gogarty and George Russell ("AE"), and the Celtic scholar Richard Irvine Best, who was the Librarian of the National Library between 1924 and 1940.

Irish author George Moore dies.

THERE WERE THE LIGHTS OF HOME SHINING THROUGH THE DARKNESS

THE TURF-CUTTER'S DONKEY

AN IRISH STORY OF MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE

by

PATRICIA LYNCH

Illustrated by

JACK B. YEATS

London *Toronto*

J. M. DENT AND SONS LTD.

Patricia Lynch, **THE TURF-CUTTER'S DONKEY**

London, 1934

Patricia Lynch (1894-1972) was one of the best-loved of writers for children. She began her career as a journalist, writing an eye-witness account of the 1916 Easter Rising. The first edition of her most famous children's book, *The Turf-cutter's Donkey,* was illustrated by Jack B Yeats. Amongst her many other works were *The Grey Goose of Kilnevin* and *The Bookshop on the Quay.*

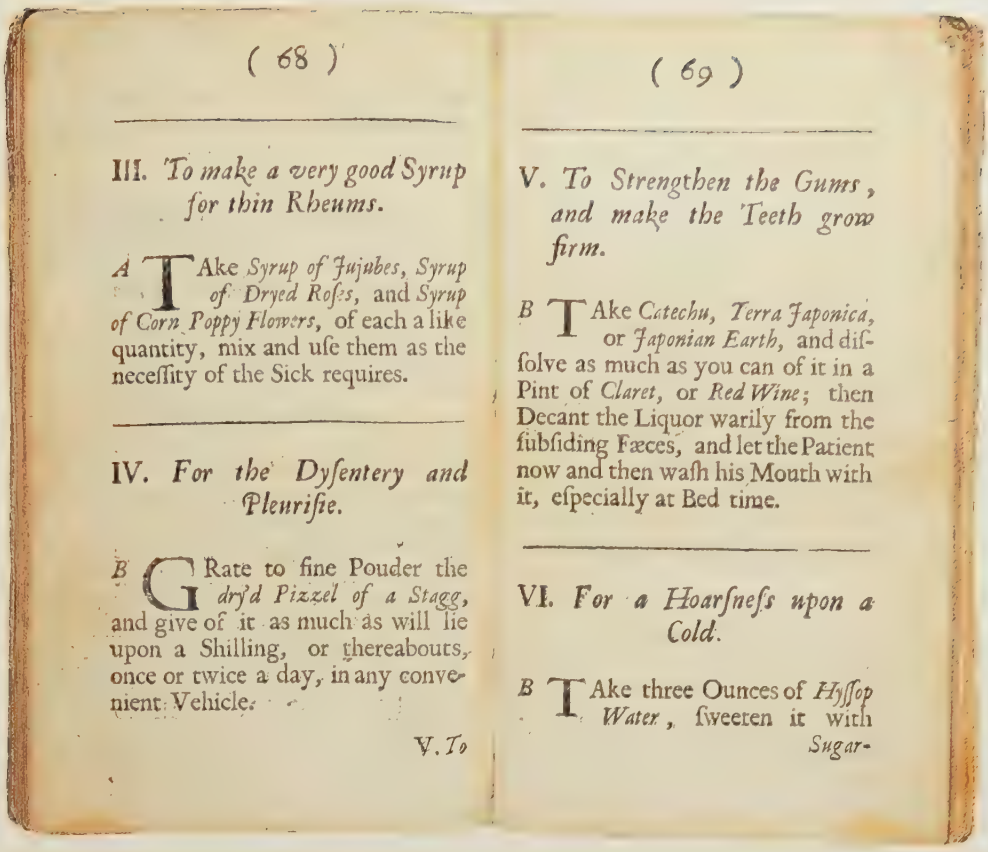
A revised programme of primary education for Irish children is introduced.

THE STATUTES OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND

Volume VII, Dublin, Boulter Grierson, 1765

Three sets of the eight-volume 1765 edition of the Irish statutes were sumptuously bound for presentation purposes; this volume would have come from one of those sets. The interest of the volume is mainly the handsome binding; it is of morocco (goatskin) dyed red, and with a central lozenge of overlaid white leather, cut away to reveal morocco dyed royal blue. Tools (mainly brass stamps) with a feature such as a bird or flower, were used to decorate and gild the bindings.

The Library purchases a particularly handsome example of fine bookbinding from Sotheby's.



(68)

III. *To make a very good Syrup for thin Rheums.*

A TAke *Syrup of Jujubes, Syrup of Dryed Roſes,* and *Syrup of Corn Poppy Flowers,* of each a like quantity, mix and uſe them as the neceſſity of the Sick requires.

IV. *For the Dyſentery and Pleuriſie.*

B GRate to fine Pouder the *dry'd Pizzel of a Stagg,* and give of it as much as will lie upon a Shilling, or thereabouts, once or twice a day, in any convenient Vehicle.

V. *To*

(69)

V. *To Strengthen the Gums, and make the Teeth grow firm.*

B TAke *Catechu, Terra Japonica,* or *Japonian Earth,* and diſſolve as much as you can of it in a Pint of *Claret,* or *Red Wine;* then Decant the Liquor warily from the ſubſiding Fæces, and let the Patient now and then waſh his Mouth with it, eſpecially at Bed time.

VI. *For a Hoarſneſs upon a Cold.*

B TAke three Ounces of *Hyſſop Water,* ſweeten it with *Sugar-*

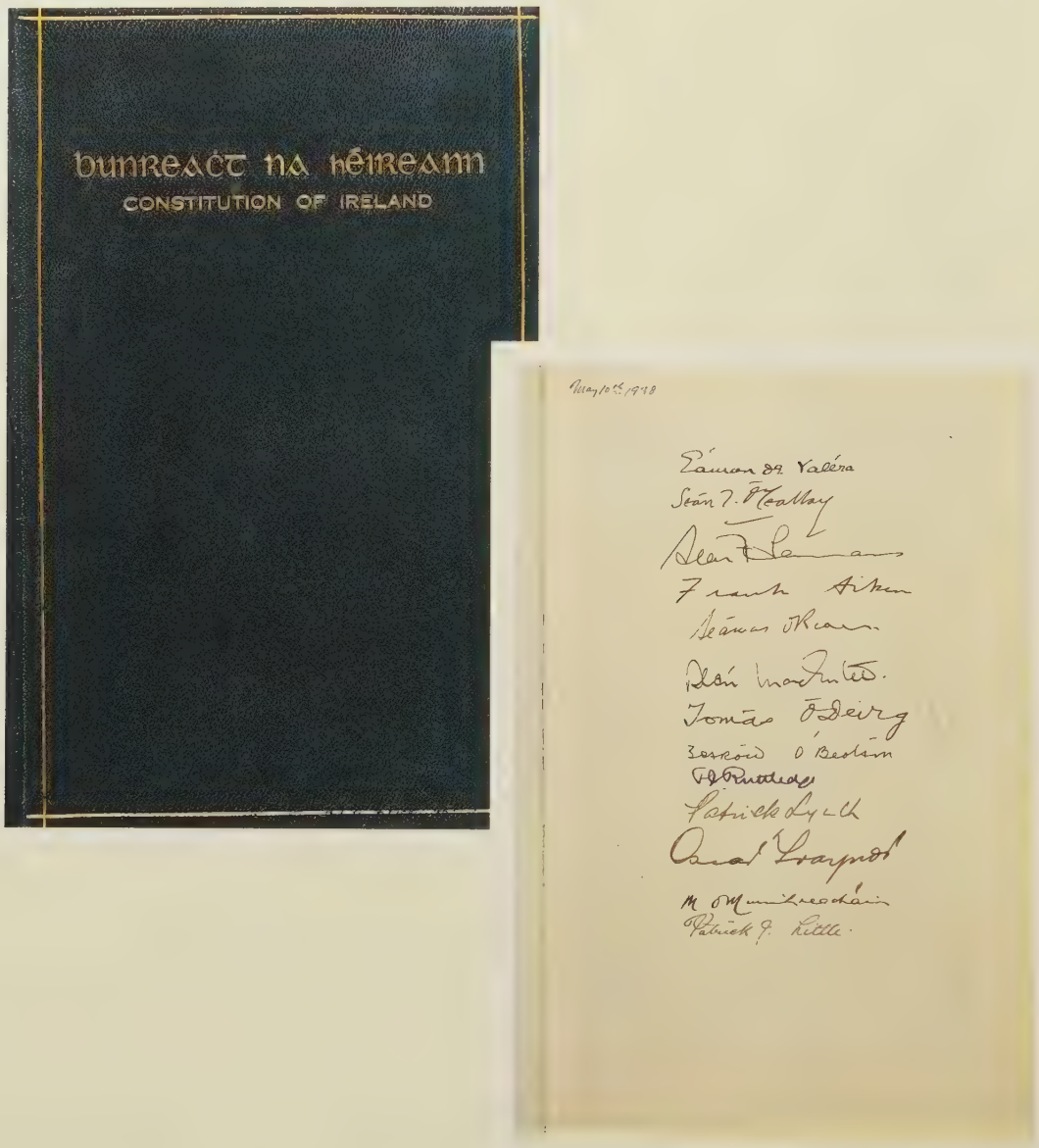
Some remedies from the first volume of Robert Boyle's *Medicinal experiments or, A Collection of Choice and Safe Remedies, published in London in 1692*

Robert Boyle (1627-1691) was born in Lismore, Co Waterford, on 25 January 1627. The son of Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, and his wife Catherine Fenton, Boyle is one of the founding fathers of modern science. Of his important contributions to physics and chemistry, he is best known for the pressure-volume inverse relationship (known to every chemistry student as Boyle's Law) which appeared in the second edition of *The Spring and Weight of Air,* published in 1662. Boyle published copiously on topics ranging across several fields of science, philosophy and theology. This volume of *Medicinal experiments,* published posthumously, reveals a departure from theory to more practical matters.

PORTRAIT OF ROBERT BOYLE

Published by J Wilkes, London, April 1800. (EP BOYL-ROB (8))

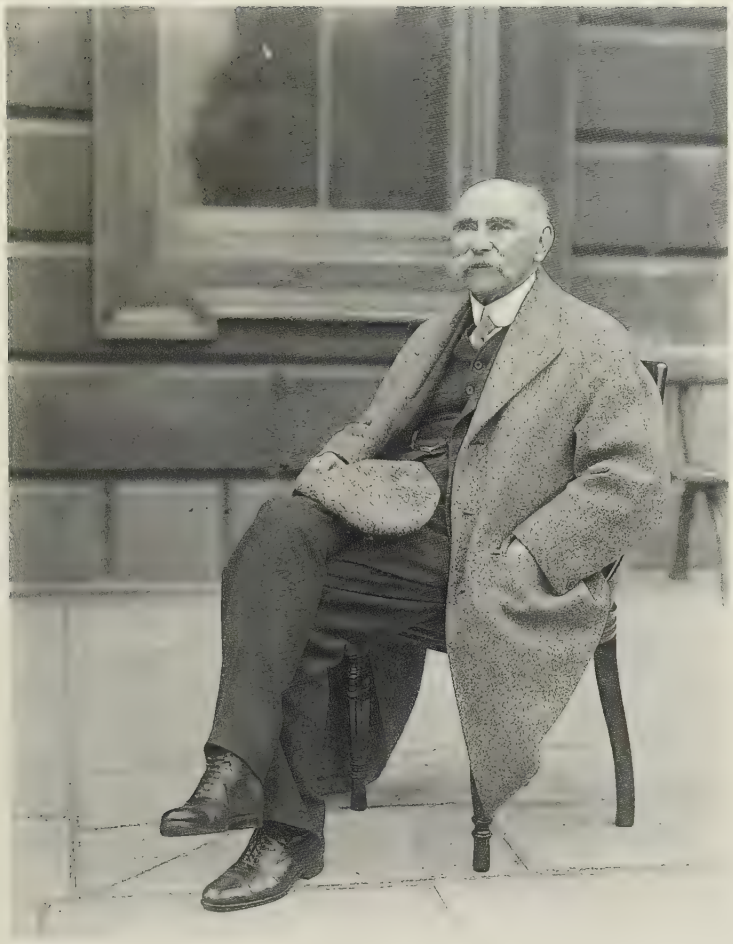
The Irish Chemical Association, forerunner of the Institute of Chemistry of Ireland, is founded.



Bound copy of the 1937 Constitution, signed by Eamon de Valera and members of his Cabinet

Approved by the Dáil on 14 June 1937, the Constitution was submitted to the public in a referendum held on 1 July, the same day as the general election. It was ratified by 685,105 votes to 526,945 and came into effect on 29 December. The Free State became a Republic in all but name.

Bunreacht na hÉireann, the Constitution of Ireland, is published on 1 May.



DOUGLAS HYDE, FIRST PRESIDENT OF IRELAND

(Keogh collection. KE 246)

Douglas Hyde (1860-1949) played a leading role in the preservation of the Irish language and was a co-founder of the Gaelic League (see 1893). Apart from his academic work and his editions of early texts and stories, as 'An Craoibhín Aoibhinn' (The Sweet Little Branch) Hyde was a writer of poetry and drama in Irish.

Under the 1937 Constitution, the legislature was to consist of the President, Dáil Éireann and the Seanad (Senate). The President is a member of the Oireachtas (the Legislature) acting on the advice and authority of the Government. Duties include the appointment of the Taoiseach and members of Government and the summoning and dissolution of the Dáil, on the Taoiseach's advice. The President signs bills into law and performs the symbolic duties of a head of state; additional key powers embody the President's role as guardian of the Constitution.

Douglas Hyde is the unopposed candidate for the Presidency of Ireland.

Front page news, The Irish Daily Telegraph, 4 September 1939

On 3 September 1939, Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand declared war on Germany and so began a conflict which was to involve almost every part of the world until 1945. Ireland was to remain neutral, and the period of World War Two was known here as 'the Emergency'. New defensive measures were put in place, with a Local Security Force and Local Defence Force established. Among the Emergency measures taken was the establishment of a Ministry of Supplies, under Sean Lemass, which was responsible for rationing of foodstuffs and essential materials.

WHY FRENCH WOMEN ARE BEAUTIFUL

Irish Daily Telegraph.

ANOTHER NAPOLEON FALLS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1939.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE AT WAR WITH GERMANY

FORMAL DECLARATION OF HOSTILITIES

"The following official communique was issued from. 10 Downing Street: On September 1 His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin was instructed to inform the German Government that unless they were prepared to give His Majesty's Government satisfactory assurances that the German Government would suspend any aggressive action against Poland and were prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's Government would without hesitation fulfil their obligations to Poland.

At nine a.m. on Sunday His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin informed the German Government that unless not later that eleven a.m. (British Summer Time) satisfactory assurances to the above effect had been given and had reached His Majesty's Government in London a state of war would exist between the countries from that hour.

Shortly after eleven the Prime Minister said: "This country is at war with Germany."

France delivered a final ultimatum to Germany demanding that German troops withdraw from Poland. The ultimatum expired at five p.m. (B.S.T.).

The British and French Ambassadors formally bade goodbye to von Ribbentrop.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT

"LONG STRUGGLE TO WIN PEACE HAS FAILED"

HITLER WOULDN'T HAVE IT

ONLY FORCE CAN STOP HIM

"WE HAVE CLEAR CONSCIENCE"

THE Prime Minister broadcast on Sunday at 11-15 a.m. He said:

"I am speaking to you from 10 Downing Street.

"This morning the British Ambassador in Berlin handed the German Government a final Note stating that unless the British Government heard from them by eleven o'clock that they were prepared at once to withdraw their troops from Poland a state of war would exist between us.

"I have to tell you now that no such undertaking has been received and that consequently this country is at war with Germany.

"You can imagine what a bitter blow it is to me that all my long struggle to win peace has failed.

"Yet I cannot believe there is anything more or anything different that I could have done that would have been more successful.

"Up to the very last it would have been quite possible to arrange a peaceful and honourable settlement between Germany and Poland. But Hitler would not have it.

He has evidently made up his mind to attack Poland whatever happened, and although he now says he put forward reasonable proposals, which were rejected by Poland, that is not a true statement.

"He can only be stopped by force and we and France are today in fulfilment of our obligations going to the aid of Poland, who is so bravely resisting this unprovoked attack upon her people.

"The proposals were never shown to the Poles, nor to us, and though they were announced in the German broadcast on Thursday night Hitler did not wait to hear comments on them, but ordered his troops to cross the Polish frontier the next morning.

"His action shows conclusively that there is no chance of expecting that this man would ever give up his practice of using force to gain his ends.

"We have a clear conscience. We have done all we can country could do to establish peace.

"The situation in which no word given by Germany's Ruler could be trusted and no people or country could feel itself safe had become intolerable, and now we have resolved to finish it. I know you will all play your parts with calmness and courage.

"At such a moment as this the assurances which we have received from the Empire are of profound encouragement to me.

"When I have finished speaking, certain details will be announced of the plans the Government have made and I ask you to give them your close attention."

The Prime Minister concluded:

"Now may God bless you all! May He defend the right! It is evil things that we shall be fighting against—brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution, and against bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution, and against them I am certain that the right will prevail."

THE KING'S MESSAGE
Sent to the Empire.

THE WAR CABINET.
Churchill a Member.

BELFAST SHOOTING.
Territorial Victim.

THEATRES TO CLOSE

SPORTS GATHERINGS TO CEASE

DRASTIC OFFICIAL ORDER

RECRUITING IN BELFAST

R.A.F. VOLUNTEER RESERVE

THE Government have given instructions for all cinemas, theatres, and other places of entertainment to be closed immediately until further notice.

SPORTS GATHERINGS, INDOOR OR OUTDOOR, WHICH INVOLVE LARGE NUMBERS CONGREGATING, ARE PROHIBITED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

CHURCHES AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP WILL NOT BE CLOSED.

THE ORDER DOES NOT, IN THE MEANTIME, APPLY TO ULSTER.

RECRUITING REOPENED.

Recruiting is open for the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve, and volunteers may present themselves at the Town Centre, Dowgate Chambers, Belfast.

Recruiting at police recruiting hall here stopped on Saturday, but this order has been countermanded and recruits will be accepted as usual.

A number of men made application on Saturday and had to be turned away but if they next return the C.I.D. hopes to be able to accept them.

Many young men, including a number of Queen's University students, enrolled yesterday morning.

DOCTORS TO REPORT.

Doctors under the Ministry of Health Emergency Medical Service who were asked to report automatically for whitelines duty at appointed hospitals should now report accordingly.

THE GERMAN CLAIMS.
Are Not Confirmed.
"CUT CORRIDOR" REPORT
ENTIRELY FALSE "SAYS POLES

HITLER BROADCAST
To Forces of Germany.

ULSTER SPECIALS
IN THE CONTROL CATEGORY

GERMAN REFUSAL
TO ACCEPT ULTIMATUM.

NEWS IN BELFAST.

RACING CANCELLED.

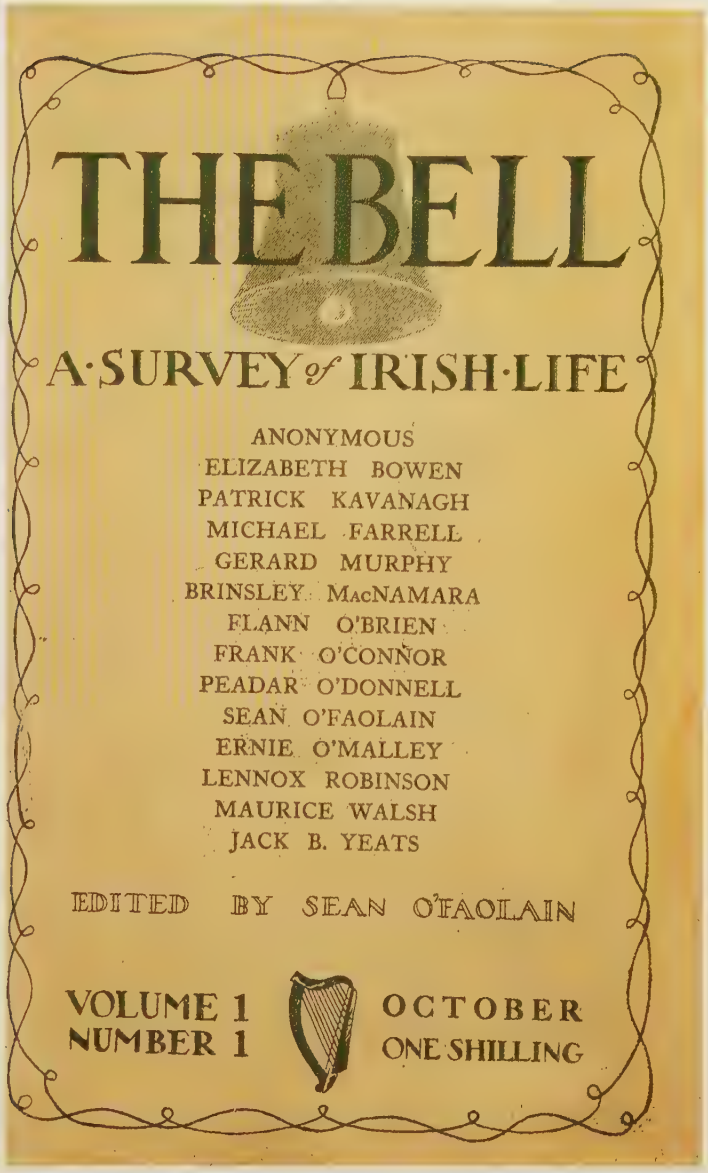
FOREIGN CARS BANNED.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

DERRY AND THE NEWS.

PRAYERS IN THE CHURCHES.

World War Two is declared on 3 September.



THE BELL

Dublin, 1940-48, 1950-54

The Bell, which ran between 1940 and 1954, was the most significant Irish cultural and literary journal of its time. Founded in 1940, and edited until 1946 by the writer Seán O'Faoláin (1900-1991), the periodical published the work of many of the most important Irish literary figures of the twentieth century. In addition to literary material, *The Bell* published articles on current issues, taking a stand against censorship and the increasing conservatism of the Irish State.

The Bell magazine, "a survey of Irish life", begins publication.

Kate O'Brien, **FAREWELL SPAIN**
illustrated with drawings by Mary O'Neill, London, 1937

LIAM O'FLAHERTY, *THE HOUSE OF GOLD*,
London, 1929

Kate O'Brien (1897-1974) was one of Ireland's most distinguished twentieth century novelists. *The Land of Spices*, perhaps her best novel, was published in 1941 and banned in Ireland, sharing the fate of her earlier novel *Mary Lavelle*. It was not only in Ireland that O'Brien's work was controversial; *Farewell Spain* was banned in Franco's Spain, to which as a consequence she was not allowed to return until 1957.

The lengthy register of prohibited publications from 1943, in which *The Land of Spices* appears, also includes work by such eminent authors as Seán O Faoláin, Liam O'Flaherty and Ernest Hemingway.

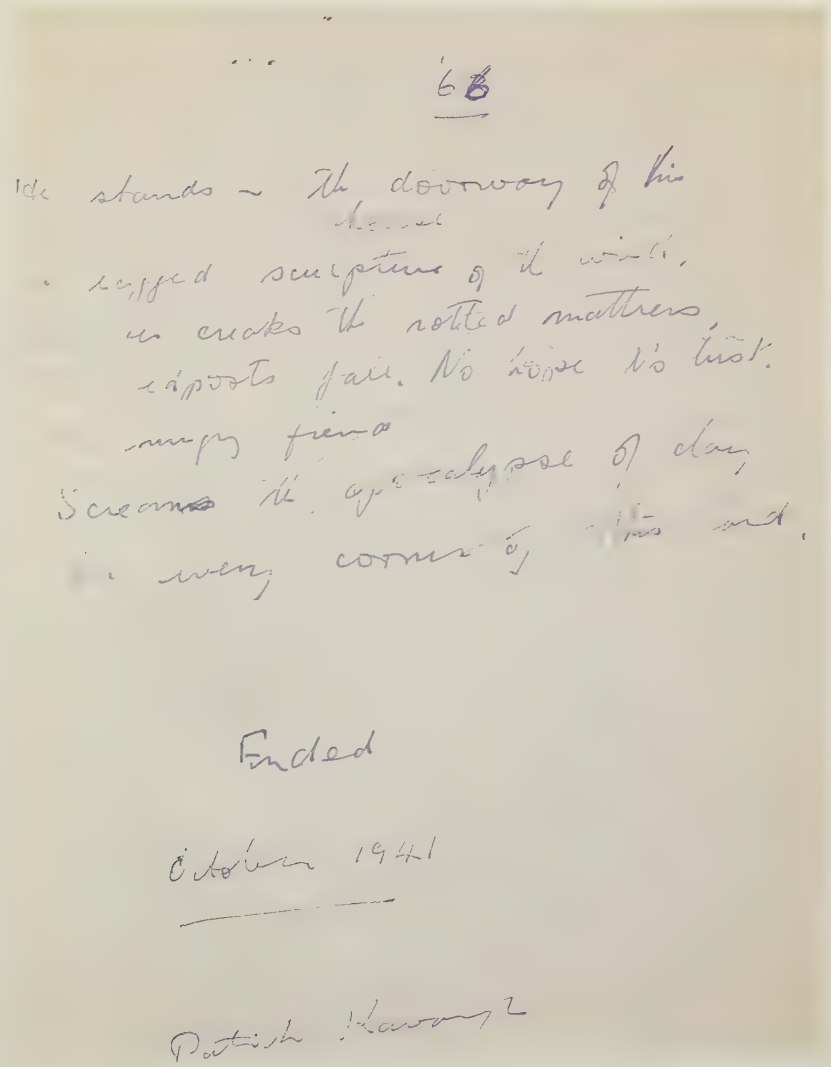
The application of the Irish censorship laws becomes increasingly severe.

938 1939 1940 **1941**

Patrick Kavanagh, **THE GREAT HUNGER**

fair copy in the author's hand. (Ms 3,216)

The poet Patrick Kavanagh published his long work *The Great Hunger* in 1942. In 1950 Dr Patrick Henchy negotiated the purchase of Patrick Kavanagh's manuscripts for the National Library with the poet himself. This fair copy in Kavanagh's hand was amongst the material acquired, which also included other autograph poems, both published and unpublished.



68

Ended

October 1941

Patrick Kavanagh

Patrick Kavanagh's long poem *The Great Hunger* is published.

The Genealogical Office, incorporating the Office of the Chief Herald, has functioned as a branch of the National Library of Ireland since 1943, and the Director of the Library is also the Chief Herald. Among the records of the office are the Funeral Entries, beginning in 1588. These record the name, wife and issue of deceased nobility and gentry, in addition to their arms. Very beautiful illustrations are found throughout the volumes.

Title page of 'Funeral Entry Books of Ireland, Vol 10.'
(GO Ms 73)

TOWN HALL, RATHMINES ROAD, DUBLIN [*CA* 1880-1900]

(Lawrence collection. LROY 5951)

The Lawrence Collection consists of 40,000 glass plate negatives, dating from 1870-1914. It was acquired by the Library in 1943. The images were produced commercially and capture scenes of towns and villages throughout Ireland. The majority of the outdoor scenes are attributed to Robert French, the Lawrence company's chief photographer. This image shows Rathmines in Dublin, where the negatives for the outdoor scenes were stored. This fortunately ensured their survival, whereas the portrait negatives, stored in Sackville Street, were destroyed during the looting and violence of the 1916 Easter Rising.

1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

THE OPENING OF THE DUBLIN & KINGSTOWN RAILWAY AT THE RERE OF
ENTRANCE WESTLAND ROW
shewing Cumberland St. & Arch, part of ALL HALLOWS CHAPEL with Brunswick Street in the distance.
Published 1834 by the Proprietor 5 Pitt Street Dublin.

"THE OPENING OF THE DUBLIN & KINGSTOWN RAILWAY AT THE RERE [SIC] OF ENTRANCE WESTLAND ROW"

1834: Attributed to Allen's, publishers in Dublin, after an original drawing by J D Jones. (19 x 27.1 cm; PD 821 TB)

1943 saw the publication of the *Catalogue of Irish topographical prints and original drawings [in the National Library of Ireland]* compiled by Assistant Librarian Rosalind Elmes. The image depicted here is one of those catalogued in this immensely valuable reference work.

The Genealogical Office, the oldest office of State in Ireland, becomes part of the Library.

Isa MacNie, "Lady Gregory as Charwoman"
Dublin, [ca 1910-1930]. (PD 2159 TX)

The Dublin artist Isa MacNie (1869-1958) began to produce caricatures at quite a late stage in her career. Her subjects included the poet W B Yeats, the actress Sara Allgood, and Lady Augusta Gregory, who was a founder member of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin, and worked tirelessly on its behalf. George Bernard Shaw once referred to her as the "theatre's charwoman", hence the caricature here.

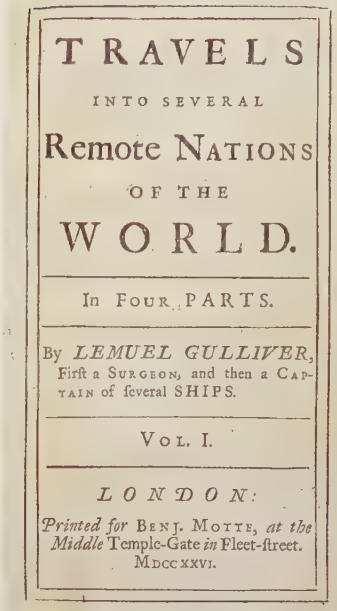
The drawing is taken from the Joseph Holloway collection. Prior to his death in 1944, this Dublin architect and lover of the theatre had amassed a vast collection of theatre memorabilia, drawings illustrating Irish theatrical and literary life, and diaries recording his impressions as a theatre goer. He donated much of this material to the National Library over a number of years.

Joseph Holloway, a Dublin architect and avid theatre-goer, who had donated an enormous collection of theatre-related material to the Library, dies.

THE FIRST EDITION OF SWIFT'S *GULLIVER'S TRAVELS*

London, 1726

1945 was the bicentenary of the death of Jonathan Swift (1667-1745), poet, satirist and Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. Swift's most popular work was *Gulliver's Travels*. Published on 28 October 1726, it was an immediate success, and two further editions appeared before the end of that year. The page reproduced here is from a first edition volume which was acquired as part of the Alfred Webb collection in 1908.



TRAVELS

INTO SEVERAL

Remote NATIONS

OF THE

WORLD.

In FOUR PARTS.

By *LEMUEL GULLIVER*,
First a SURGEON, and then a CAPTAIN of feveral SHIPS.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

Printed for BENJ. MOTTE, *at the Middle* Temple-Gate *in* Fleet-ſtreet.
MDCCXXVI.

ST PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN

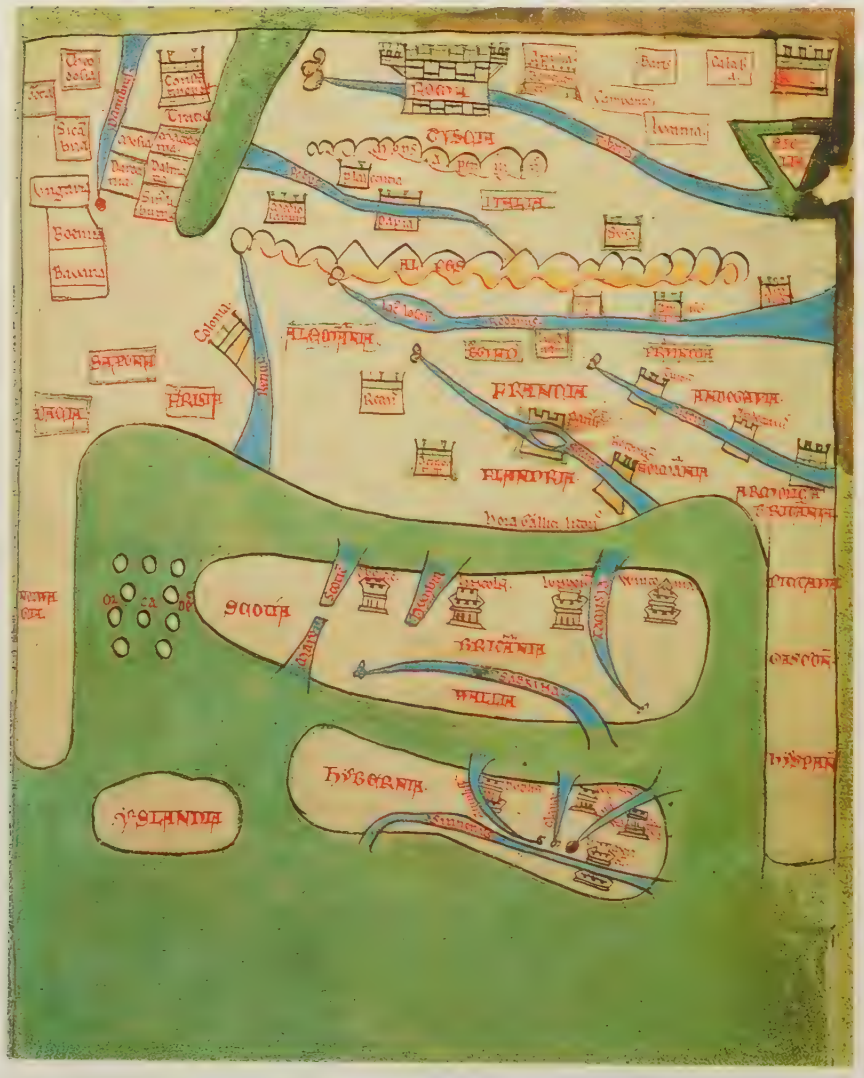
(Cardall Collection. 52/29)

The Library holds an exhibition to mark the bicentenary of the death of the author of *Gulliver's Travels*.

A MAP OF EUROPE

in ca 1200 AD from Giraldus Cambrensis, Topographia Hiberniae. *(Ms 700)*

Soon after the Norman invasion of Ireland, the priest Giraldus Cambrensis wrote the *Topographia Hiberniae* and the *Expugnatio Hibernica,* which were both completed by 1189. A vellum volume, executed around 1200 AD, is held by the Library. It contains both works and the schematic map of Ireland reproduced here. The map is the earliest in the Library's collection, and the coverage of Ireland (shown, together with Scotland, England, Wales and Iceland, framed by Norway on the left and the South of France and Spain on the right), is largely limited to areas of Norman influence. Included are the rivers Liffey, Slaney, Suir and Shannon, with their ports of Dublin, Wexford, Waterford and Limerick.



The National Library augments its important manuscript holdings with the acquisition of a Giraldus Cambrensis volume.

Thomas Phillips, **'A PROSPECT OF SLIGO'**

1685. (Ms 2,557. Ormond Papers)

The acquisition of the Ormond Papers from the Butler family, Dukes of Ormond, was of immense importance. The collection includes the Library's earliest deed, which dates from the period 1162-65, and covers estate and family material up to the early decades of the twentieth century. Among the maps and surveys acquired with the collection was a set of Thomas Phillips's watercolour maps and prospects of towns, castles and fortifications. Thomas Phillips was an official military engineer who was sent to Ireland by James II in 1685 to survey and report upon the country's fortifications.

On 17 October, the Library Trustees note the acquisition of the Ormond Papers – one of the most outstanding collections of its kind.

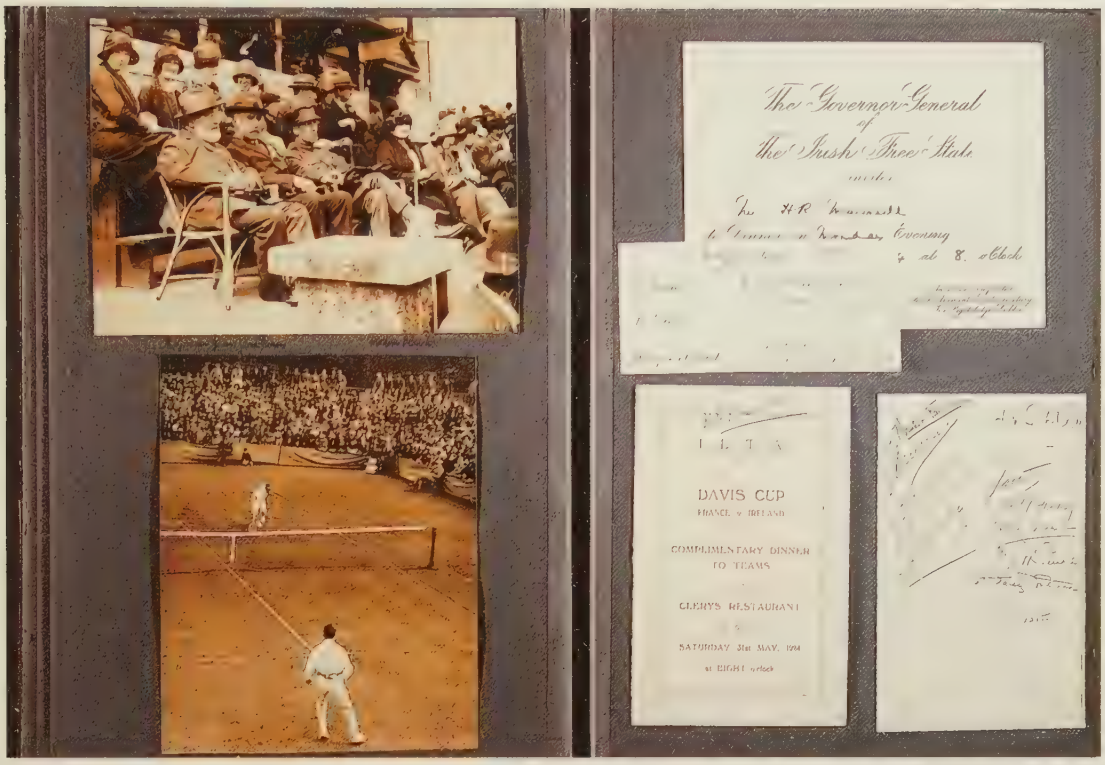
DIARY OF MARIA EDGEWORTH

1803. (Ms 18,752)

Although short-lived, Robert Emmet's doomed rebellion of July 1803 plunged the country into a fresh period of uncertainty. Britain was again at war with France and all of the vulnerabilities of the 1798 period resurfaced. In these diary entries Maria Edgeworth records some of the rumours and suspicions which were current.

Maria Edgeworth (1767-1849), daughter of the benevolent landlord and renowned educationalist Richard Lovell Edgeworth, achieved fame in her own right with the publication of the novel *Castle Rackrent* in 1800. She went on to produce both educational non-fiction and further novels, including *The Absentee* (1812) and *Ormond* (1817). Other writers of the nineteenth century, most notably the Scottish novelist Sir Walter Scott, were greatly influenced by her work. Maria Edgeworth managed the family estate at Edgeworthstown for her father and later her brother until her death in 1849, her health destroyed from her efforts to feed the starving during the famine of 1845-49.

Part of the extensive Edgeworth collection is acquired by the Library.

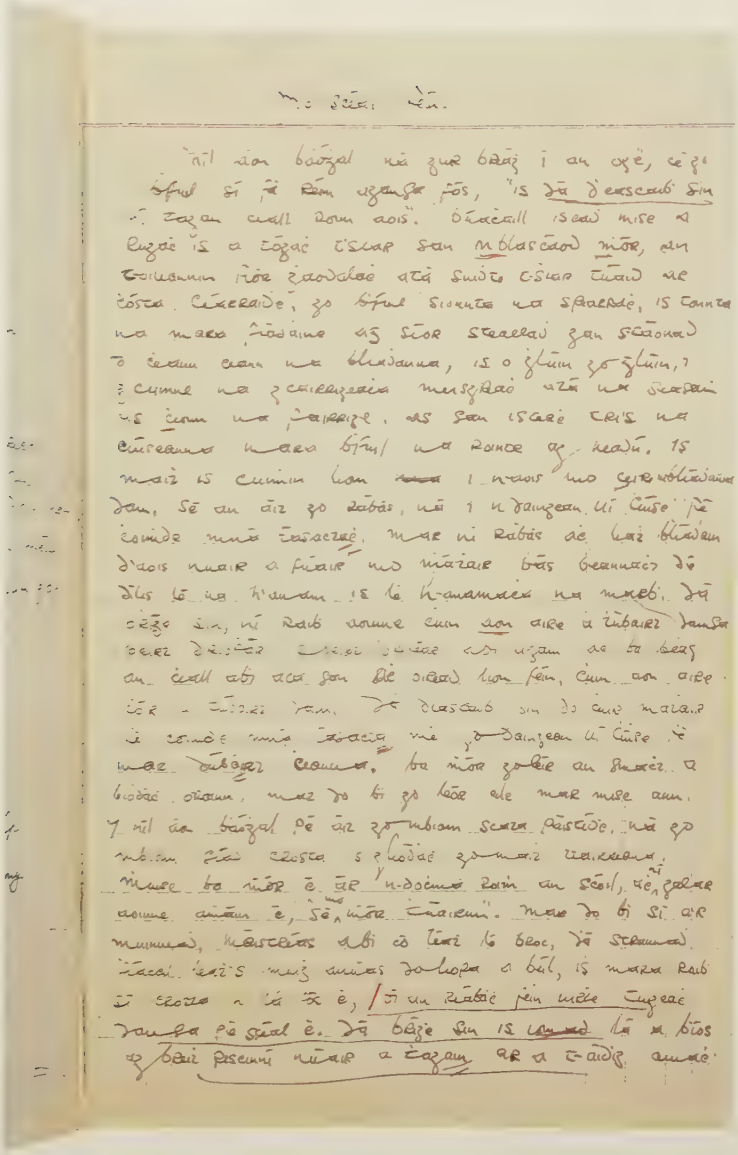


H R MAUNSELL DAVIS CUP ALBUM

1923-1934

The H R Maunsell collection consists of over 2,000 books and periodicals relating to sports and sporting events. It also includes many albums of newscuttings, photographs, and other sporting memorabilia, such as this album illustrating Ireland's participation in the Davis Cup during the 1920s and 30s.

The National Library receives a significant collection of sports-related material, with the donation of the Maunsell collection.



Muiris Ó Súilleabháin,
FICHE BLIAN AG FÁS
Dublin

The manuscript of FICHE BLIAN AG FÁS
by Muiris Ó Súilleabháin

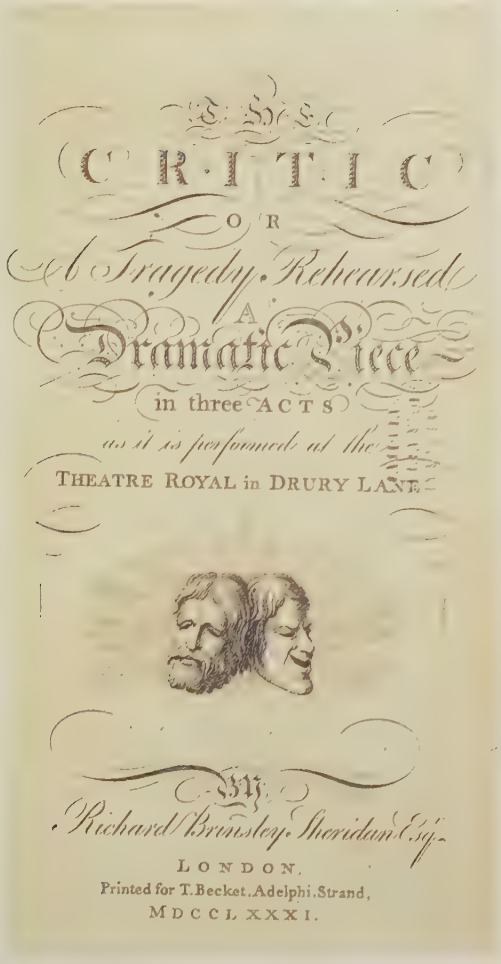
The Great Blasket Island off the coast of Kerry is now deserted, but at one time supported a thriving Irish-speaking community. Linguists and scholars spent much time on the island in the early part of the twentieth century and one such scholar, George Thomson, encouraged Muiris Ó Súilleabháin (1904-1950) to write these reminiscences of growing up on the island. Thomson donated the manuscript of *Fiche Blian ag Fás (Twenty Years A-Growing)* to the National Library in 1986. The Library also holds the manuscript of *An t-Oileánach* by another inhabitant of the Great Blasket, Tomás Ó Criomhthain.

The Irish writer Muiris Ó Súilleabháin is tragically drowned off the west coast of Ireland.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, **THE CRITIC**

London, 1781

The dramatist and politician Richard Brinsley Sheridan was born in Dublin in 1751, and died in 1816 after a career encompassing both spectacular success and disaster. By 1779, when Sheridan was twenty-eight, he already owned the London theatre Drury Lane, and had written a number of successful plays, of which *The Rivals* (1775) and *The School for Scandal* (1777) remain theatrical classics. His last play was the burlesque *The Critic*, first performed in 1779. Its twin concerns of politics and the theatre reflect the transition Sheridan was about to make to a political career. In 1780 he was elected to the British Parliament where he earned a reputation as a notable orator, and held various ministerial posts over the next three decades. However, his financial position was always precarious, particularly after the Drury Lane Theatre burnt down in 1809. Sheridan died in poverty in 1816, having lost his seat in Parliament (and thus his immunity from prosecution for debt) in 1812.


THE
CRITIC
OR
A Tragedy Rehearsed
A
Dramatic Piece
in three ACTS
as it is performed at the
THEATRE ROYAL in DRURY LANE.
By
Richard Brinsley Sheridan Esq.
LONDON.
Printed for T. Becket, Adelphi, Strand,
MDCCLXXXI.

The ruins of **DRURY LANE THEATRE**
as it appeared immediately after the late fire,
drawn by J H Brocas, etch'd by S Brocas, [1809].
(10 x 17.5cm; PD 2129 (TX)49)

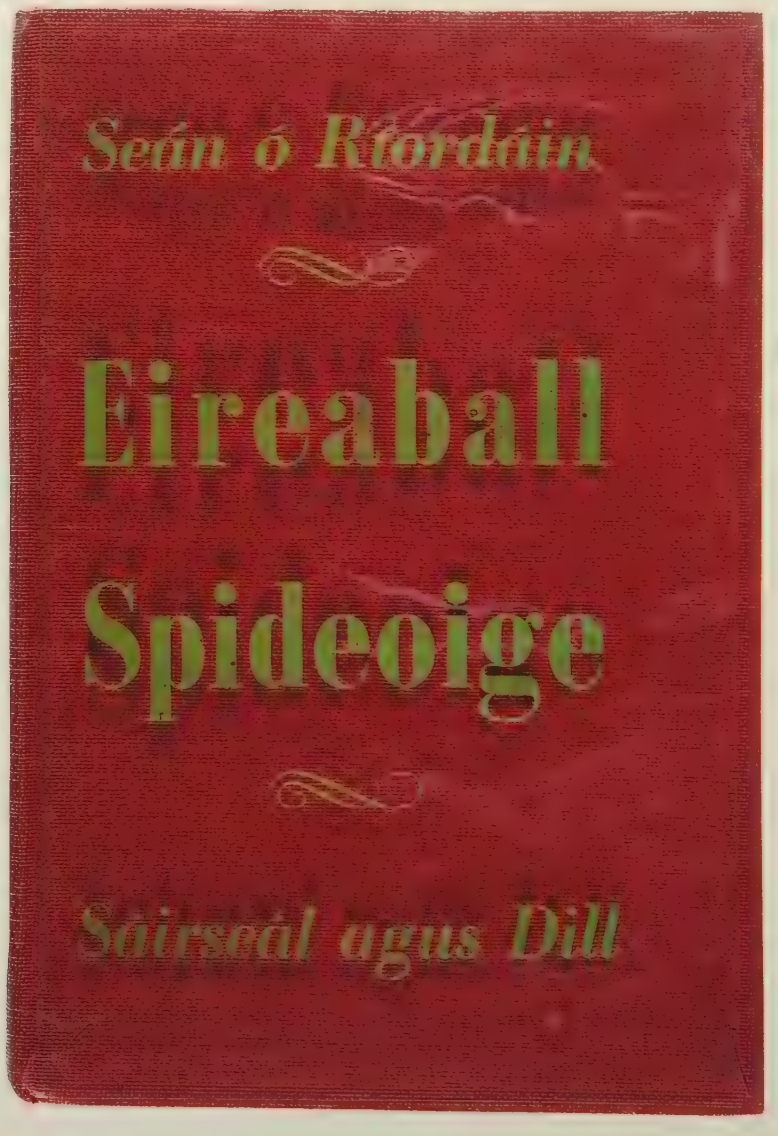
The bicentenary of the playwright and politician Richard Brinsley Sheridan is marked with an exhibition in the National Library.

1951

Seán Ó Ríordáin, EIREABALL SPIDEOIGE

Baile Átha Cliath, 1952

Seán Ó Ríordáin (1917-1977) was one of the best modern poets writing in the Irish language. The cover of the first edition of his first collection of poetry in Irish, *Eireaball Spideoige* (A Robin's Tail), is reproduced here. It was published by Sáirseál agus Dill, an Irish language publishing house founded in 1945 by Seán Ó hÉigeartaigh. The founding of the firm was one of a number of developments at that time which gave a new stimulus to writing in the Irish language.

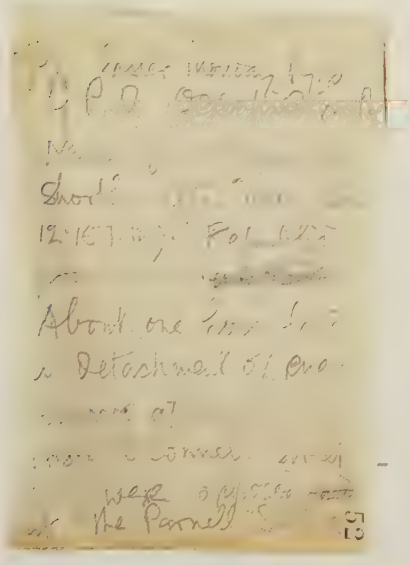


The poet Seán Ó Ríordáin's first Irish-language collection of poetry is published.

Grace Gifford Plunkett, **ARTHUR DARLEY**

(35 x 21.3 cm; PD 2159 TX (12) 9)

Cartoonist and caricaturist Grace Gifford contributed work to the periodical *The Irish Review*, which was edited by Joseph Plunkett. After Plunkett was sentenced to death for his participation in the Easter Rising, they married in his Kilmainham Gaol cell on 3 May 1916, the day before his execution.
This drawing of the Irish musician Arthur Darley is one of a number of Gifford Plunkett's works held by the Library.



Notebook of Joseph Mary Plunkett

detailing events of the 1916 Easter Rising. (Ms 4,700)

Joseph Mary Plunkett (1887-1916), journalist and poet, was an active member of the Irish Volunteers, a nationalist force formed in 1913. He was involved in drawing up military plans for a rebellion, participated in the 1916 Easter Rising and was one of the signatories to the Proclamation (see 1916). After the surrender of the rebels, he was sentenced to death and executed on 4 May 1916.

The National Library acquires an original notebook concerning the events of Easter Week 1916 from Grace Gifford Plunkett, widow of Joseph Mary Plunkett.

Patrick Kavanagh and Anthony Cronin, seated on carriage beside Davy Byrne's pub, Bloomsday 1954.
(Wiltshire collection. WIL PK II/3)

James Joyce's *Ulysses* is set on 16 June 1904, and chronicles the peregrinations of his central character, Leopold Bloom, around the city of Dublin. On the fiftieth anniversary of that first "Bloomsday" a group of writers and artists set out from the house of architect Michael Scott in Sandycove to retrace Bloom's steps, in tribute to Joyce's masterpiece. Pictured here are writers Patrick Kavanagh and Anthony Cronin outside Davy Byrne's pub, one of the locations in *Ulysses*. The series of photographs of this day are part of the Wiltshire collection, acquired by the Library in 1994.

16 June 1954 is the fiftieth anniversary of the first "Bloomsday."

1954

MAP OF MOUNTJOY'S CAMPAIGNS IN ULSTER IN THE PERIOD 1600-1603

Richard Bartlett

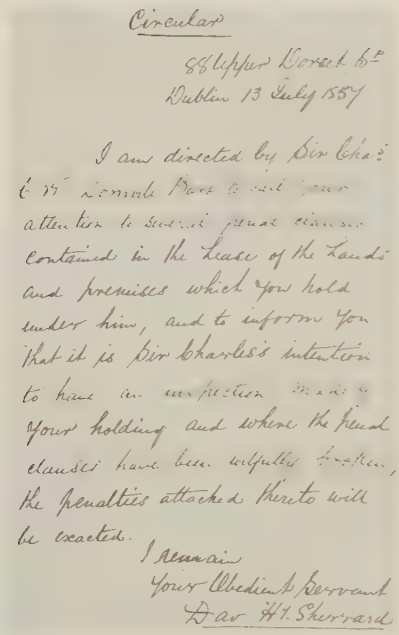
Richard Bartlett was an English cartographer who accompanied Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the 1600-1603 campaign against Hugh O'Neill. He documented the campaign in a series of maps, lavish productions which were presumably intended for presentation to some English dignitary of the period. Most of the maps are unfinished and it is probable that Bartlett was beheaded by the locals because 'they would not have their country discovered'.

The Bartlett manuscript maps are presented to the National Library by Dr John Bowlby.

Santry House, the seat of Sir Compton Domvile Bar.

Drawn by Lady Helena Domvile; [between ca 1831 and 1840]
(33.5 x 44.2 cm; ET 963 TB)

The Domvile family came to Ireland at the beginning of the seventeenth century. In 1660 Sir William Domvile was appointed Attorney-General by Charles II, and was granted an estate at Loughlinstown, Co Dublin. The family later acquired lands at Templeogue and at Santry. By the middle of the nineteenth century, their Dublin estates totalled some 6,000 acres. The Domvile estate papers held by the Library provide valuable information on the management of a typical landed estate, and the landlord-tenant relationship.



Circular

88 Upper Dorset St
Dublin 13 July 1857

I am directed by Sir Chas
C. D. Domvile Bart to call your
attention to several penal clauses
contained in the Lease of the Lands
and premises which you hold
under him, and to inform You
that it is Sir Charles's intention
to have an inspection made of
Your holding and where the penal
clauses have been wilfully broken,
the penalties attached thereto will
be exacted.

I remain
Your Obedient Servant
Dan H. Sherrard

MANUSCRIPT COPY OF A CIRCULAR LETTER TO LORD DOMVILE'S TENANTS

13 July 1857. (Ms 9,391)

The Library acquires the Domvile estate papers.

CUALA PRESS BROADSIDE

November 1913

The Cuala Press was founded by Elizabeth and Susan Mary Yeats in 1908, and from then until 1915 it published a series of four-page hand-coloured broadsides. These broadsides featured both old ballads and original poetry, and were illustrated by their brother, the artist Jack B Yeats (1871-1957). The National Library holds a complete set of these broadsides, and of a second series published in the 1930s.

NO. 6. SIXTH YEAR

A BROADSIDE

FOR NOVEMBER, 1913.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY E. C. YEATS AT THE CUALA PRESS,
CHURCHTOWN, DUNDRUM, COUNTY DUBLIN.
SUBSCRIPTION TWELVE SHILLINGS A YEAR POST FREE.

THE COOLUN

A honey mist on a day of frost, in a dark oak wood,
And love for thee in my heart in me, thou bright, white, and good;
Thy slender form, soft and warm, thy red lips apart,
Thou hast found me, and hast bound me, and put grief in my heart.

In fair-green and market, men mark thee, bright, young, and merry,
Though thou hurt them like foes with the rose of thy blush of the berry;
Her cheeks are a poppy, her eye it is Cupid's helper,
But each foolish man dreams that its beams for himself are.

Whoe'er saw the Coolun in a cool dewy meadow
On a morning in summer in sunshine and shadow;
All the young men go wild for her, my childeen, my treasure,
But now let them go mope, they've no hope to possess her.

Let us roam, O my darling, afar through the mountains,
Drink milk of the goat, wine and bulcaun in fountains;
With music and play every day from my lyre,
And leave to come rest on my breast when you tire.

300 copies only.

The artist Jack B Yeats dies in Dublin.

1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966

DRAWING OF PADRAIC COLUM

from Sinn Féin, *November 1909.*

Padraic Colum (1881-1972) was a contemporary and friend of James Joyce. He was an active figure in the Irish literary renaissance and in the early years of the Abbey Theatre, and the author of such popular lyrics as "She Moved Through the Fair." Like Joyce, in his youth Colum was a reader in the National Library. The sketch of Colum as "one of the poets" is from a 1909 article in *Sinn Féin* discussing different readers in the Library.

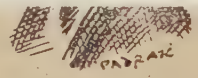
can never make up his mind to take any decisive step—a very Norwegian trait, so they will tell you. Indeed, with the recollection we all have of that most indecisive Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, perhaps it may be a Scandinavian trait. But it is no bad policy to wait to take a decisive step when you want firm ground to go upon, and it is consolidating by continuous accretion before your very eyes. The situation was too slow for Ibsen's characteristic impatience, and he went abroad and lived abroad for many years in a rage against his country people, leaving them behind him in a boiling rage against him. But whether at home or abroad the mere fact that he was a Norwegian and the greatest thought-compeller in Europe did his own share of the work for his own land. Sars sat at home in his study, and wrote history books, and then went out of it to lecture young Christiania University men about the history they ought to make. Bjornson shouted, laughed, wrote, and ranged over intellectual and political activity, except in the matter of being a Member of Parliament, which he refused to be while Norway's Union with Sweden lasted—he said he would have much more independence and power outside. Grieg struck the pole of feeling rather than the pole of thought, but the thinkers and doers were mightily incited to what they thought and did by the emotions and sentiments he stirred up in them. And—and now, annually, it is a calmly accepted item of news in the papers at this season of the year, that the Danish beautiful lady, Queen Alexandra of England, has just returned from her annual visit to her son-in-law and daughter, King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway, bringing for a return visit the

WAVERLEY.

Another frequenter of the library deceived me even to a greater degree. He comes almost every night and scarcely ever before 9 o'clock. He never gets a book at the counter, but goes gently round the room to the large volume cases, put his overcoat on the back of a chair close by, takes down a large volume and is immediately lost in its pages. His hours and appearance made me conclude that he was a man of long working hours and a member of a debating society—its

ONE OF THE POETS.

an old man whose locks are snow-white and whose years are not less than four score. He comes often in the morning



A POLITICIAN.

table of the British House of Commons an advance copy of an early Irish Land Bill was in the reading room a few hours before his death.

Living notorieties who visit the library never impress me as good readers. Last month I watched a famous Gaelic litterateur go about uneasily from table to table, until finally he took up his stand under one of the electric lamps. Two poets, both of them of somewhat similar physical proportions, who are frequent visitors, are very disappointing. One of them surrounds himself with big works of reference, and a weekly paper, and the other makes only short visits, and while in the room has the appearance of a man who believed that his time was being wasted there. All poets, as well as medical students and civil service candidates should be excluded from the library. They never get the proper feel.

MAINE.

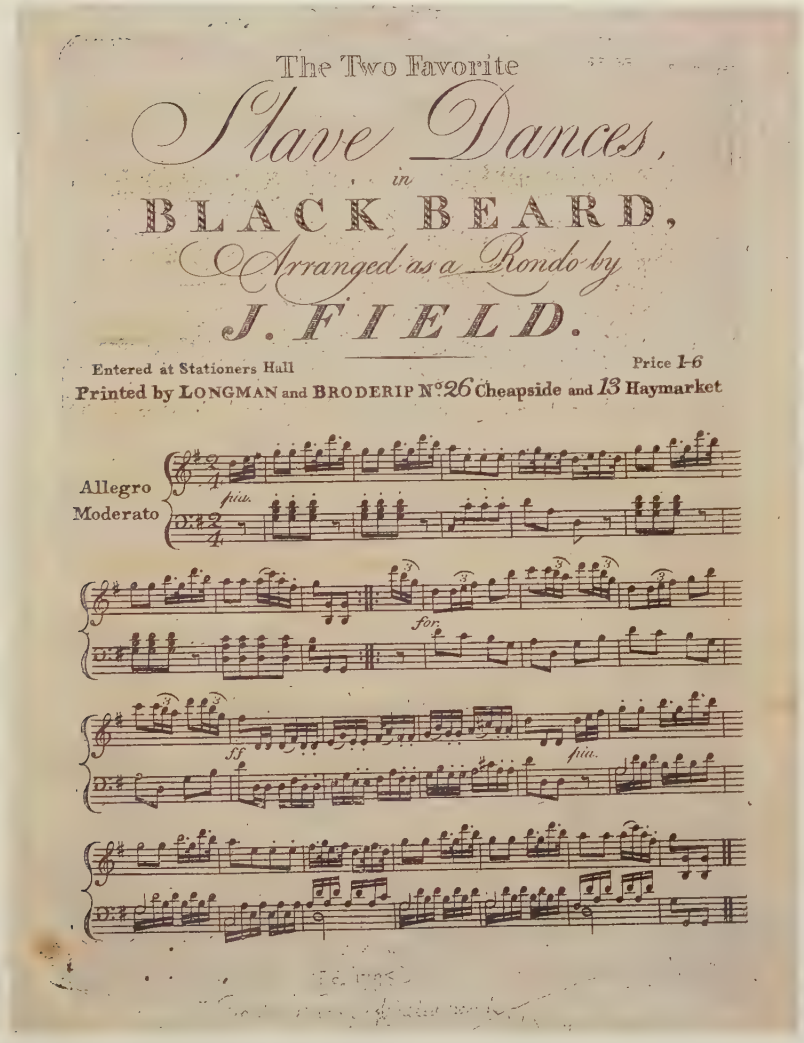
DUBLIN BOOKSTALLS.

Reader, in your peregrinations through dear Dublin, I wonder if you have ever passed through Aston lane on a Saturday afternoon? And if you did, I suppose you have often noticed a long row of carts, filled with tomes on every

The author Padraic Colum continues his donation of papers, including Joyce material, to the National Library.

John Field's arrangement of THE TWO FAVOURITE SLAVE DANCES
in Black Beard, *London, [1798]*

John Field (1782-1837) was one of Ireland's greatest composers. He moved from his native Dublin to London as apprentice to Muzio Clementini and from there to Russia, where he lived out most of the latter part of his life. Best known for his nocturnes, which are thought to have influenced Chopin, this arrangement of the Slave Dances was one of his earliest printed works. The Library acquired this work as part of a collection of printed and manuscript music donated by Dr H G Farmer between 1954 and 1959. Dr Farmer's donation supplemented the considerable collection of music acquired with the Joly library (see 1892).


The Two Favorite
Slave Dances,
in
BLACK BEARD,
Arranged as a Rondo by
J. FIELD.
Entered at Stationers Hall
Price 1-6
Printed by LONGMAN and BRODERIP N°.26 Cheapside and 13 Haymarket
Allegro
Moderato

Seán O'Riada's score for the film *Mise Éire* combines traditional airs with his own compositions, adding a new dimension to the Irish musical tradition.

Elinor Wiltshire, **CARGO BARGE ON THE GRAND CANAL, DUBLIN**

(Wiltshire Collection. WIL 13/59)

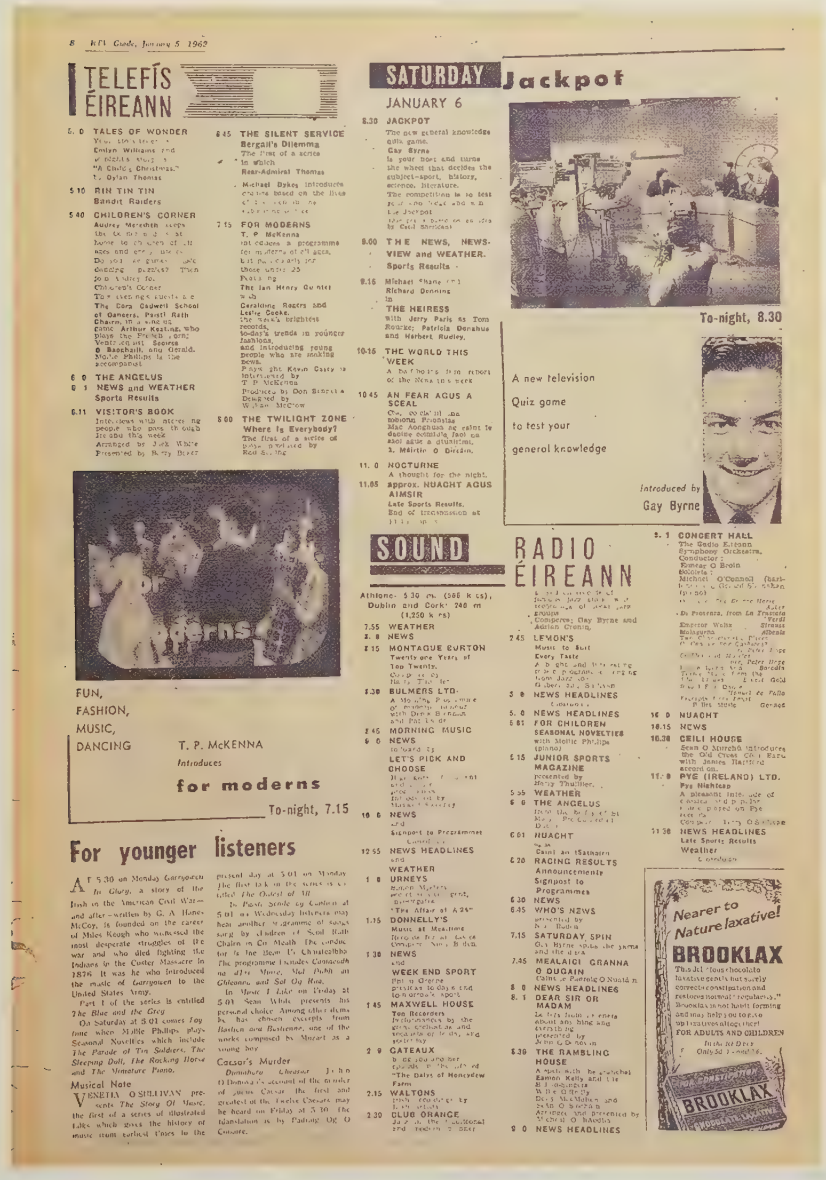
In 1755, the Irish Parliament approved a project to build a canal linking Dublin with the river Shannon. Construction work began the following year. In 1804 the first trade boat travelled along the Grand Canal from the Shannon. A Barrow Line was also constructed to link with the river Barrow, enabling boats to reach Carlow and Waterford. Construction on another canal, the Royal Canal, began in 1790. Although the canals continued to be used for the transportation of cargo up to the 1950s, the development of the railway systems effectively sealed their commercial fate. Happily, a proposal to turn stretches of the canals into motorways did not gain wide currency.

The photographs of Elinor Wiltshire vividly document life in Dublin in the 1950s and '60s.

The last of the trade boats is withdrawn from the Grand Canal.

RTV GUIDE

for Saturday 6 January 1962.

RTÉ (Radio Teilifís Éireann), the public broadcasting service of Ireland, began transmitting television programmes on 31 December 1961. Speeches by President Eamon de Valera and Cardinal Dalton were followed by a live concert from the Gresham Hotel, Dublin. Shown here is the programme schedule for Irish television's first Saturday night viewing.

8 RTV Guide, January 5 1962

TELEFÍS ÉIREANN

SATURDAY JANUARY 6

5. 0 TALES OF WONDER
Eniun Williams and
"A Child's Christmas"
by Dylan Thomas

5.10 RIN TIN TIN
Bandit Raiders

5.40 CHILDREN'S CORNER
Audrey Meredith
Children's Corner
Tonight's Birthdays
The Cora Caswell School of Dancers, Pearl Kelly Champ, in a solo dance
Arthur Keating, who plays the French horn
Scores
O Baoghaill, sing Gerald.
Night Prayers by the accompanist

6 0 THE ANGELUS
6 1 NEWS and WEATHER
Sports Results

6.11 VISITOR'S BOOK
Interviews with interesting people who pass through Dublin this week
Arranged by Jack White
Presented by Mary Dixon

6.45 THE SILENT SERVICE
Bergall's Dilemma
The first of a series
in which
Rear-Admiral Thomas
Michael Dykes introduces exciting tales based on the lives of men who have served in the submarine service

7.15 FOR MODERNS
T. P. McKenna
introduces a programme for moderns of all ages, but particularly for those under 25
Pianist
The Ian Henry Quintet
with
Geraldine Rogers and Lelia Cooke.
The week's brightest records,
today's trends in younger fashions,
and introducing young people who are making news.
Produced by Don Bennett
Designed by
William McCrow

8.00 THE TWILIGHT ZONE
Where Is Everybody?
The first of a series of psychological stories produced by Rod Serling

FUN, FASHION, MUSIC, DANCING
T. P. McKENNA
Introduces
for moderns
To-night, 7.15

For younger listeners

AT 5.30 on Monday Garryowen *In Glory*, a story of the Irish on the American Civil War—and after—written by G. A. Hones-McCoy, is founded on the career of Miles Keogh who embraced the most desperate struggles of the war and who died fighting the Indians in the Custer Massacre in 1876. It was he who introduced the music of *Garryowen* to the United States Army.

Part 1 of the series is entitled *The Blue and the Grey*

On Saturday at 5.01 comes *Toy time* when Maller Phelps plays Seasonal Novelties which include *The Parade of Tin Soldiers, The Sleeping Doll, The Rocking Horse* and *The Miniature Piano.*

Musical Note

VENETIA O SULLIVAN presents *The Story Of Music*, the first of a series of illustrated talks which gives the history of music from earliest times to the present day at 5.01 on Monday. The first talk in the series is so titled *The Dawn of Art.*

In *Paris Spoke up Gaelinn* at 5.01 on Wednesday listeners may hear another programme of songs sung by children of Scoil Rath Chaoin in Co Meath. The conductor is the Reverend Brother Comerford. The programme includes *Cornacraoi na dTrí Muire, Mol Phádraig an Ghleanna,* and *Sé Og Mise.*

In *Music I Like* on Friday at 5.01 Sean Ó hAlta presents his personal choice. Among other items he has chosen excerpts from *Haydn and Battersea*, one of the works composed by Mozart as a young boy.

Caesar's Murder

Dunsharn Chaesar John O Donovan's account of the murder of Julius Caesar, the first and greatest of the twelve Caesars, may be heard on Friday at 5.30. The translation is by Padraig Og O Conaire.

SOUND

Athlone 5.30 m. (566 k cs), Dublin and Cork 240 m (1,250 k cs)

7.55 WEATHER
8. 0 NEWS
8.15 MONTAGUE BURTON
Twenty-one Years of Top Tweeds
Compère
Hello There Folk
8.30 BULMERS LTD.
A Monday Programme of Comedy Interest with Dave Barbour and Paul Lee
8.45 MORNING MUSIC
9. 0 NEWS
Weekend Ey
LET'S PICK AND CHOOSE
Music from [illegible]
and [illegible]
Introduced by
Maurice Keaveney
10. 0 NEWS
and
Sixpoint to Programmes
Compère
12.55 NEWS HEADLINES
and
WEATHER
1. 0 URNEYS
Rhythm Masters
and their Vocal Group
Compère
"The Affair at A 24"
1.15 DONNELLY'S
Music at Meal time
Direction Paul Lee
Compère Nora Hyland
1.30 NEWS
and
WEEK END SPORT
Pat O Connor
previews Saturday and looks forward to Sunday's sport
1.45 MAXWELL HOUSE
Ten Recorders
Performances by the gramophone and records of Bing, and records of Bing
2. 0 GATEAUX
Presents Peter Hayden
[illegible]
"The Days of Honeydew Farm"
2.15 WALTONS
Jack Cruise
and his Orchestra
2.30 CLUB ORANGE
Jazz in the Continental and modern idiom

Jackpot

To-night, 8.30

A new television
Quiz game
to test your
general knowledge

Introduced by
Gay Byrne

8.30 JACKPOT
The new general knowledge quiz game.
Gay Byrne
is your host and turns the wheel that decides the subject—sport, history, science, literature.
The competition is to test your knowledge and win the Jackpot
Devised by Cecil Sheridan

8.00 THE NEWS, NEWSVIEW and WEATHER.
Sports Results

9.15 Michael Shanahan
Richard Denning
in
THE HEIRESS
With Jerry Paris as Tom Rossiter, Patricia Donahue and Herbert Rudley.

10.15 THE WORLD THIS WEEK
A backward look at events of the week

10.45 AN FEAR AGUS A SCEAL
Cad, go deimhin, a tharla sa seachtain. Fiosraíonn Mac Aonghusa ag caint le daoine cáiliúla faoi na abair gcuimhní.
3. Máirtín Ó Direáin.

11. 0 NOCTURNE
A thought for the night.

11.05 approx. NUACHT AGUS AIMSIR
Late Sports Results.
End of transmission at

RADIO ÉIREANN

7.45 LEYON'S
Music to Suit Every Taste
A bright and lively selection of popular melodies and light jazz
Conductor Ray Byrne and Adrian Cronin.

7.45 LEYON'S
Music to Suit Every Taste
A bright and lively selection of popular melodies and light jazz
Conductor Ray Byrne and Adrian Cronin.

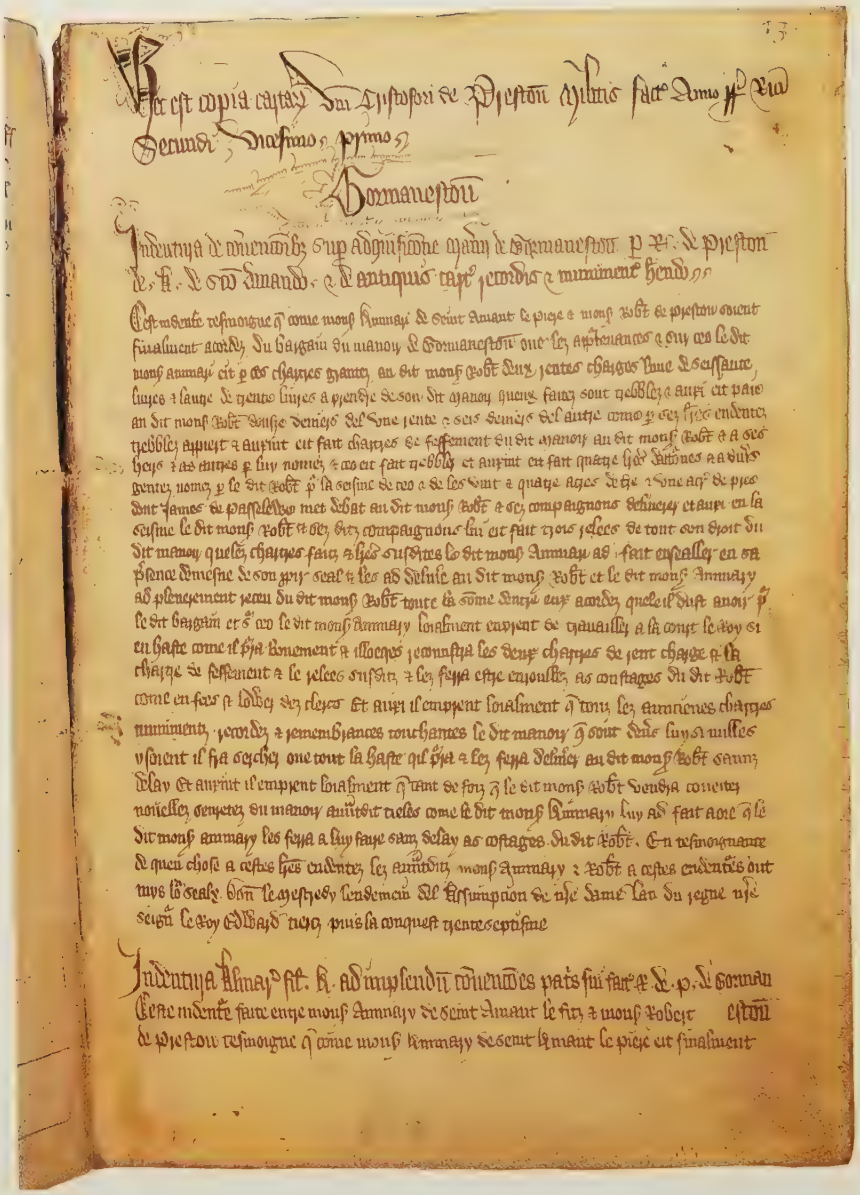
8. 0 NEWS HEADLINES
Gaeilge
8. 0 NEWS HEADLINES
8.01 FOR CHILDREN
SEASONAL NOVELTIES
with Mollie Phillips (piano)
8.15 JUNIOR SPORTS MAGAZINE
presented by
Micky Thuillier.
8.35 WEATHER
9. 0 THE ANGELUS
from the Pro Cathedral
Dublin
9.01 NUACHT
Gaeilge
9.20 RACING RESULTS
Announcements
Signpost to Programmes
9.30 NEWS
9.45 WHO'S NEWS
presented by
Dublin
7.15 SATURDAY SPIN
Gay Byrne takes the centre and the disc
7.45 MEALAIDH GRANNA O DUGAIN
Caint le Pádraig O Nuadhain
8. 0 NEWS HEADLINES
8. 1 DEAR SIR OR MADAM
Letters from readers about anything and everything
presented by
John G. Devlin
8.30 THE RAMBLING HOUSE
A night with the publican Eamon Kelly and the Bell Inchicore
Billy Cluskey
Davy McMahon and Sean O Riordain
Arranged and presented by Maurice O Hanlon
9. 0 NEWS HEADLINES

2. 1 CONCERT HALL
The Radio Eireann Symphony Orchestra
Conductor
Tomas O Brain
Soloists:
Michael O'Connell (bass-baritone) and Sean Kelly (piano)
[illegible]
Emperor Waltz
Strauss
Bolero
Albeniz
[illegible]
Gaillarde and Allegro
Peter Hope
Ballade
Parodi
Three Songs from the Far East
Lord Gold
[illegible]
Farewell to Paris
Gerard
10. 0 NUACHT
10.15 NEWS
10.30 GRILL HOUSE
Sean O Mordha introduces the Old Cross Grill Band with James Hartford at the organ.
11. 0 PYE (IRELAND) LTD.
Pye Nightcap
A pleasant interlude of records and presented on Pye record [illegible]
Compère Terry O'Sullivan
11.30 NEWS HEADLINES
Late Sports Results
Weather
Conclusion

Nearer to Nature laxative!
BROOKLAX
This delicious chocolate laxative gently but surely corrects constipation and restores normal regularity." Brooklax is not habit forming and may help you to live up to nature's allegiance!
FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN
From All Chemists
Only 3d. a tablet.
BROOKLAX

Irish television begins broadcasting on 31 December.

1961



THE GORMANSTON REGISTER

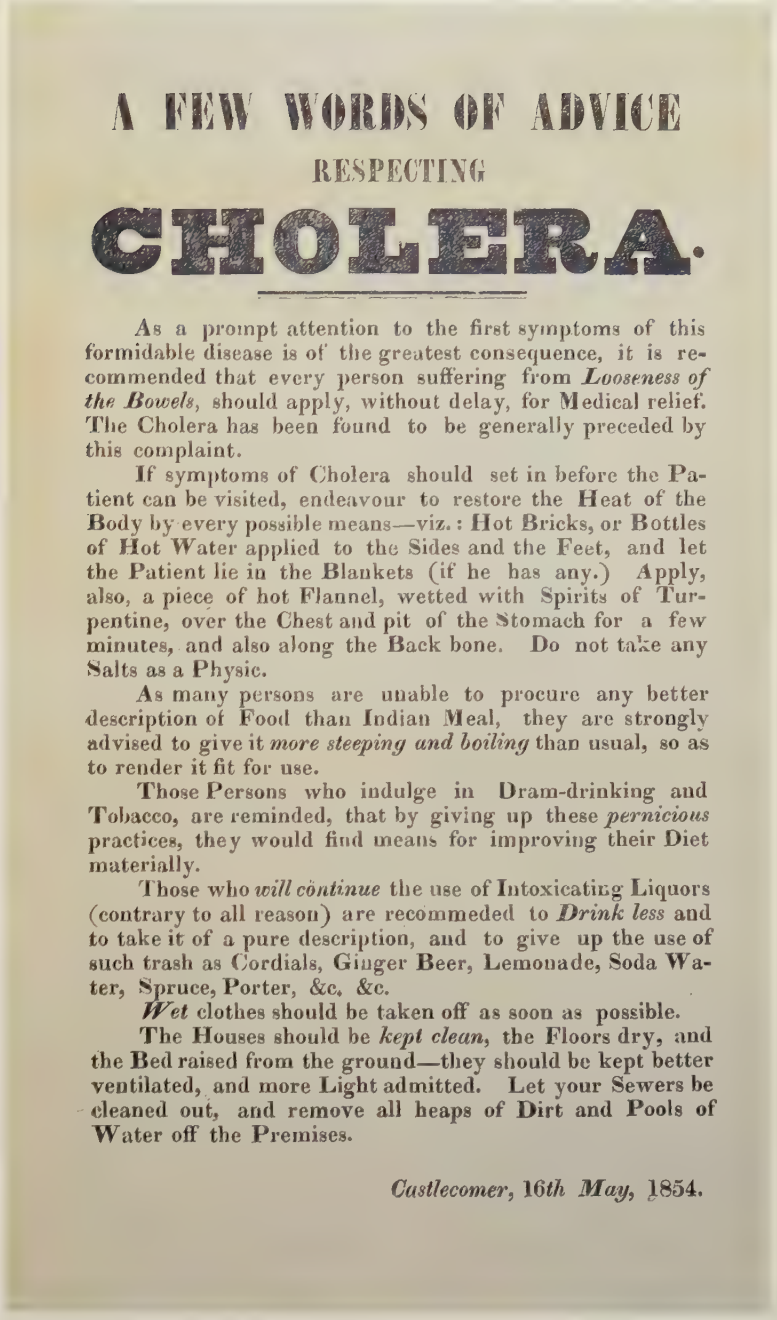
1397-98. (Oak boards covered in decorated calf; 223 parchment folios) (Ms 1,646)

The Preston family originated in Preston in Lancashire and acquired estates in Co Meath in the early fourteenth century, their manor centred at Gormanston. The Gormanston Register was compiled for Sir Christopher de Preston, mainly in the period 1397-98. It consists of transcripts of title deeds for de Preston properties and those of allied families, including de Bermingham, de Lacy, de Londres and FitzGerald. The deed illustrated here is in French and records the purchase of the manor of Gormanston by Robert de Preston, Chief Justice of Ireland.

The purchase of the Gormanston Register marks an important addition to the Library's collection of medieval manuscripts.

Because of the family's coal mining interests, the archives of the Prior Wandesforde estate are relatively unusual in an Irish context. The estate centred on the family's property in Castlecomer, Co Kilkenny where, in addition to their agricultural interests, extensive collieries were worked on their behalf. The archive contains the business records of the collieries as well as a wealth of estate related material.

Public notices, such as the one illustrated here outlining some of the precautions to be taken in respect of cholera, emerged as an important method of communicating with tenants during the course of the nineteenth century.



A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE

RESPECTING

CHOLERA.

As a prompt attention to the first symptoms of this formidable disease is of the greatest consequence, it is recommended that every person suffering from *Looseness of the Bowels*, should apply, without delay, for Medical relief. The Cholera has been found to be generally preceded by this complaint.

If symptoms of Cholera should set in before the Patient can be visited, endeavour to restore the Heat of the Body by every possible means—viz.: Hot Bricks, or Bottles of Hot Water applied to the Sides and the Feet, and let the Patient lie in the Blankets (if he has any.) Apply, also, a piece of hot Flannel, wetted with Spirits of Turpentine, over the Chest and pit of the Stomach for a few minutes, and also along the Back bone. Do not take any Salts as a Physic.

As many persons are unable to procure any better description of Food than Indian Meal, they are strongly advised to give it *more steeping and boiling* than usual, so as to render it fit for use.

Those Persons who indulge in Dram-drinking and Tobacco, are reminded, that by giving up these *pernicious* practices, they would find means for improving their Diet materially.

Those who *will continue* the use of Intoxicating Liquors (contrary to all reason) are recommeded to *Drink less* and to take it of a pure description, and to give up the use of such trash as Cordials, Ginger Beer, Lemonade, Soda Water, Spruce, Porter, &c. &c.

Wet clothes should be taken off as soon as possible.

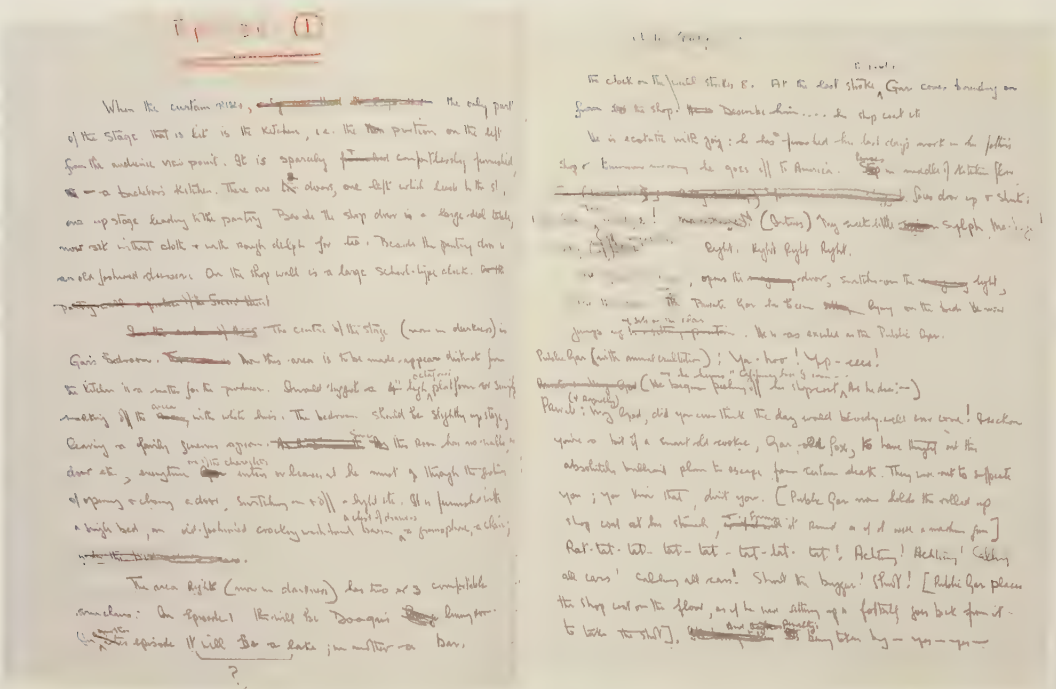
The Houses should be *kept clean*, the Floors dry, and the Bed raised from the ground—they should be kept better ventilated, and more Light admitted. Let your Sewers be cleaned out, and remove all heaps of Dirt and Pools of Water off the Premises.

Castlecomer, 16*th May*, 1854.

A NOTICE ISSUED TO TENANTS ON THE PRIOR WANDESFORDE ESTATE

16 May 1854. (Ms 35,676/8)

The Survey of Records in Private Keeping continues to yield rich results including the 1963 acquisition of the Prior Wandesforde estate papers.



When the curtain rises, [illegible] the only part of the stage that is lit is the kitchen, i.e. the [illegible] portion on the left from the audience's point. It is sparsely [illegible] comfortably furnished as a bachelor's kitchen. There are the doors, one left which leads to the st, one up stage leading to the pantry. Beside the shop door is a large desk table, over which is a cloth & milk mugs for tea. Beside the pantry door is an old fashioned dresser. On the shop wall is a large school-type clock. [illegible]

The centre of the stage (now in darkness) is Gar's bedroom. [illegible] but this area is to be made to appear distinct from the kitchen by a matting for the partition. Should daylight as the light platform for Gar's waking of the [illegible] with which [illegible] Clearing a [illegible] gradually appear. [illegible] the room has no walls, & door etc, [illegible] entrance & exit of Gar's daylight the [illegible] of opening & closing doors, switching on & off - lights etc. [illegible] a bright bed, an old-fashioned cracking cane bed [illegible] a gramophone, a chair, [illegible].

The area lights (now in darkness) show two or 3 completely [illegible] chairs: An Spanish [illegible] for Doogan [illegible] beyond [illegible] episode It will be a [illegible] in matter-of-a bar.

?

The clock on the [illegible] strikes 8. At the last stroke, Gar comes, [illegible] on [illegible] stage to the shop: [illegible] December chair.... the shop coat etc

He is ecstatic with joy: he does [illegible] the best cheap meat in the [illegible] shop or [illegible] may be goes off to America. [illegible] a medley of [illegible] [illegible] Shop door up & shut;

[illegible] (Gar sings) "My sweet little [illegible] Sylph that I [illegible]"

Right. Right. Right. Right.

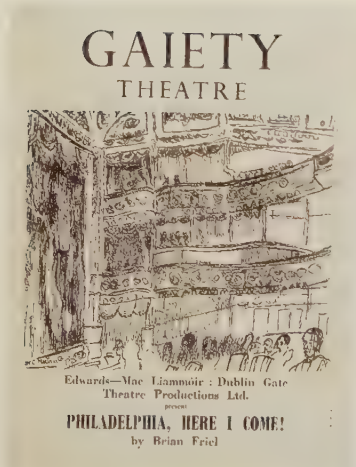
[illegible] opens the [illegible] door, switches on the [illegible] light, [illegible] The Parnell Gar [illegible] lying on the bed. He now [illegible] up his [illegible] formation. He is now dressed as the Public Orator.

Public Gar (with mock exhibition): Yes - here! Yes - here!

[illegible] (the "Longman reading" [illegible] the "Repeat" bit he does:—)

Pleased; very good, did you ever think the day would [illegible] come! Reckon you're a bit of a smart old rooster, Gar, old Fox, to have thought out the absolutely brilliant plan to escape from certain death. They can't be suspect you; you know that, don't you. [Public Gar now folds the rolled up shop coat at the [illegible], [illegible] it round a [illegible] and makes a [illegible] fan] Rat-tat-tat-tat-tat-tat-tat-tat!, Archery! Archery! Calling all cars! Calling all cars! Shoot the bugger! Shoot! [Public Gar places the shop coat on the floor, as if he was sitting up a [illegible] goes back from it to look at it] [illegible] being taken by - yes - yes -

MANUSCRIPT OF BRIAN FRIEL'S Philadelphia, Here I Come!

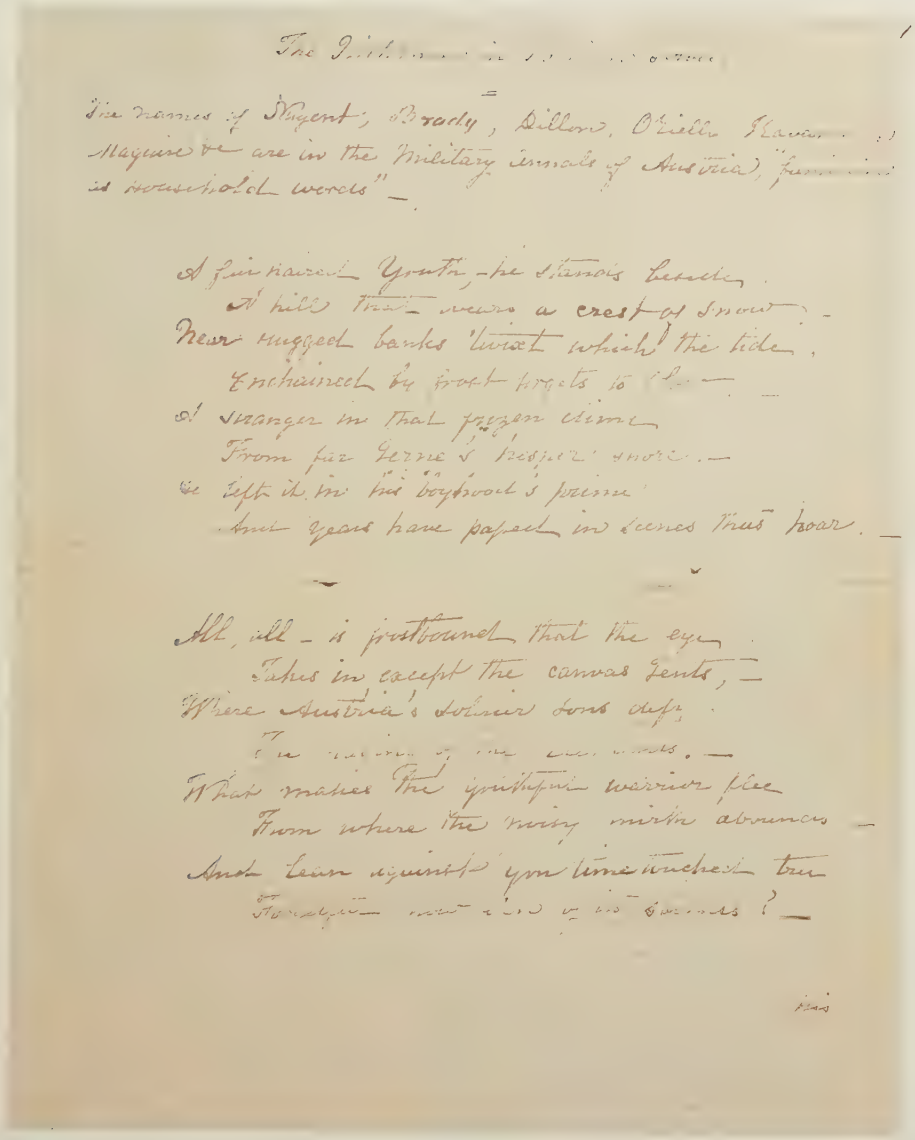


PROGRAMME FOR THE FIRST PERFORMANCE

of Philadelphia, Here I Come!, *1964*

The 1964 Dublin Theatre Festival was particularly notable for the first production of a remarkable play, Brian Friel's *Philadelphia, Here I Come!* His fourth play, it marked his emergence as a major Irish dramatist. Since that landmark piece, Brian Friel has written some of modern Irish drama's most significant plays, including *Translations* (1980) and *Dancing at Lughnasa* (1990). The items reproduced here are from the Friel papers, generously presented to the National Library by the playwright and his family in 2000. The papers form a complete archive of a writing career spanning more than forty years.

Brian Friel's *Philadelphia, Here I Come!* is produced in the Dublin Theatre Festival.



The names of Nugent, Brady, Dillon, O'Neill Hayes ... Maguire &c are in the Military annals of Austria, "familiar as household words" —

A fair haired Youth, he stands beside
A hill that wears a crest of snow;
Near rugged banks 'twixt which the tide
Enchained by frost lingers to flow —
A stranger in that frozen clime
From far Verne's Region more —
He left it in his boyhood's prime
And years have passed in scenes that roar. —

Ah, ill — is prisoned that the eye
Takes in except the canvas tents, —
Where Austria's soldier sons defy
The [illegible] —
What makes the youthful warrior flee
From where the noisy mirth announces —
And learn against his time unchecked true
To [illegible] —

Richard J Hayes, ed
Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation
Boston, 1965

AN ANONYMOUS POEM

The first National Library item listed in the Hayes catalogue. (Ms 10,743)

The monumental catalogue *Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation* was edited by National Library Director, Richard Hayes. A work of enormous and painstaking scholarship, it contains over three hundred thousand entries detailing manuscripts of Irish interest in Ireland and abroad, and is an invaluable resource for researchers. A supplement covering the period 1965-1975 was published by the Library in 1979.

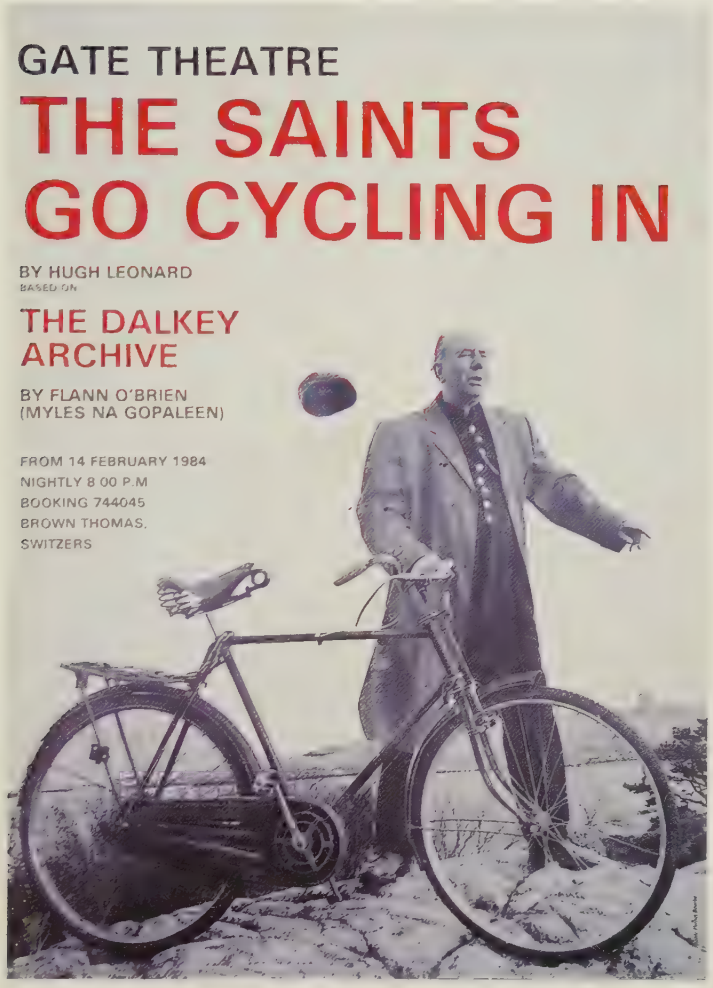
Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation is published.

Jack Coughlin, **FRANK O'CONNOR**

[between ca 1943 and 1966]. (13.5 x 10.5 cm; PD OCON-FR (1) II)

The American artist Jack Coughlin is best known for his strong graphic portraits of musicians and literary figures, such as that of Frank O'Connor (1903-1966) shown here. O'Connor, a native of Cork, fought with the anti-Treaty forces in the Irish Civil War (1922-23), and worked as a librarian for many years. He published translations of Irish poetry, novels and criticism, but is best known for his masterly short stories. His story collections include *Guests of the Nation* (1931) and *Crab Apple Jelly* (1944).

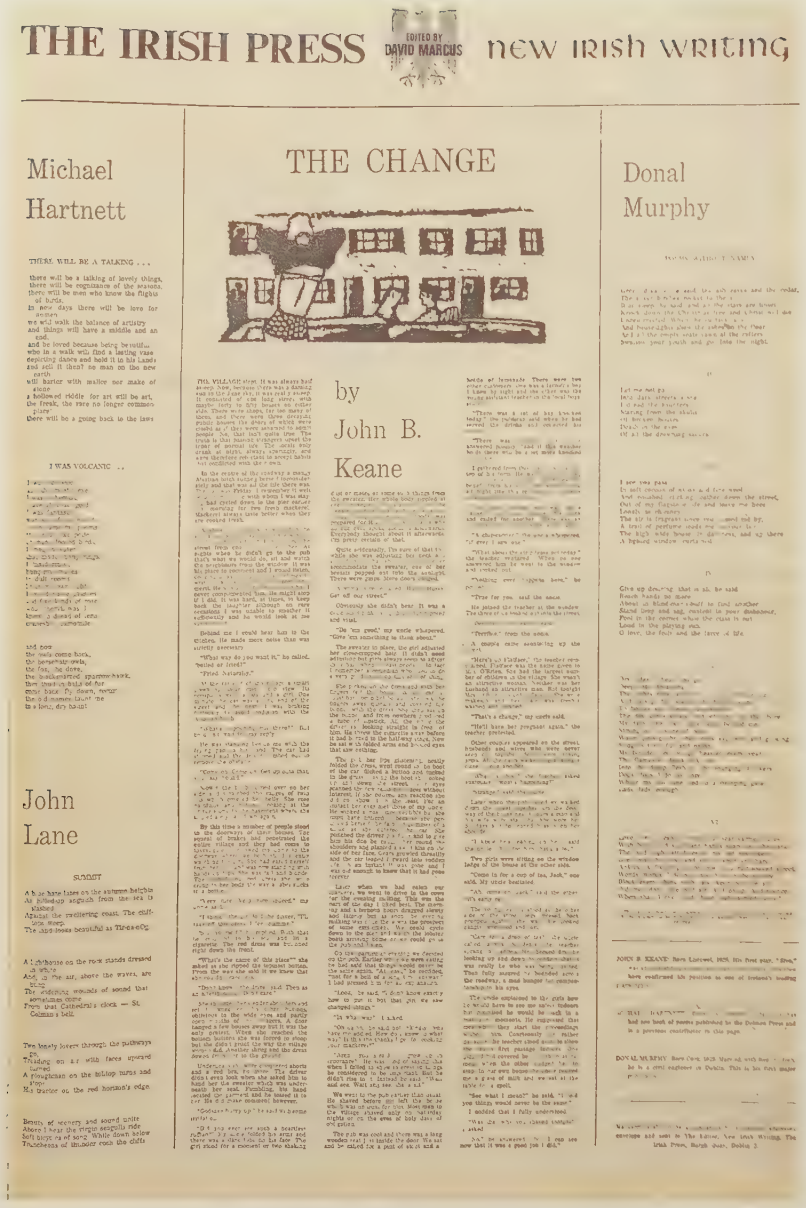
The author Frank O'Connor dies.



The poster for a 1984 production of THE SAINTS GO CYCLING IN
by Hugh Leonard

The writer Brian Ó Nualláin, who died in 1966, was better known as both Flann O'Brien and Myles na Gopaleen. A civil servant, his first novel (in 1939) was the extraordinary *At Swim-Two-Birds*. For many years he was also the author, under the name of Myles na Gopaleen, of the satirical column "Cruiskeen Lawn" in *The Irish Times* newspaper, where much of his best writing appeared. Although his novel *The Third Policeman* did not find a publisher during his lifetime, Ó Nualláin did use some of the material in *The Dalkey Archive*, first published in 1965 and adapted for the stage – as *The Saints Go Cycling In* - by playwright Hugh Leonard. Hugh Leonard generously donated his papers to the National Library in 1996.

The Third Policeman, often considered Flann O'Brien's masterpiece, is published posthumously.



THE IRISH PRESS

EDITED BY DAVID MARCUS

new IRISH WRITING

Michael Hartnett

THERE WILL BE A TALKING . . .

there will be a talking of lovely things,
there will be negotiators of the seasons,
there will be men who know the flights
of birds,
in new days there will be love for
mother
we will walk the balance of artistry
and things will have a middle and an
end,
and be loved because being beautiful,
who in a walk will find a lasting vase
depicting dance and hold it in his hands
and tell it itself no man on the new
earth
will barter with mailer nor make of
stone
a hollowed riddle for art still be art,
the freak, the rare no longer common
place
There will be a young buck in the lanes

I WAS VOLCANIC . .

and now
the walls come back,
the hemisphere-owls,
the fox, the deer,
the bushwhirled sparrow-hawk,
their inner-cities of fur
come back. By dawn, terror
the old dimness. Under me
is a lone, dry basalt

John Lane

SUNSET

A bar of lane lines on the sixteen heights
All fellowship anglish from the sea is
blushed
Against the sweltering coast. The cliff-
line steep
The skies loom beautiful as Tiresedg

A lighthouse on the rock stands dressed
in white
And, in the air, above the waves, are
blent
The endearing sounds of sound that
sensations come
From that Cathedral's clock — St.
Colmac's bell.

Two lonely lovers through the pathways
go
Treading on air with faces upward
turned
A ploughman on the hilltop turns and
stops
His tractor on the red horizon's edge

Beam, of scenery and sound unite
Above I hear the virgin seagulls ride
Soft harps of song. While down below
Tenderness of unboore coos the cliffs

THE CHANGE

by John B. Keane

Donal Murphy

THE IRISH PRESS

Dublin, 7 September 1968

The "New Irish Writing" page established by David Marcus in *The Irish Press* newspaper provided an important outlet for the work of Irish writers. Amongst those published in "New Irish Writing" in its first years were John McGahern and the Kerry author John B Keane. David Marcus went on to become the Literary Editor of *The Irish Press*; in addition to publishing novels, short stories and an autobiography in his own right, he has been the editor of numerous anthologies.

David Marcus establishes the "New Irish Writing" page in *The Irish Press*.

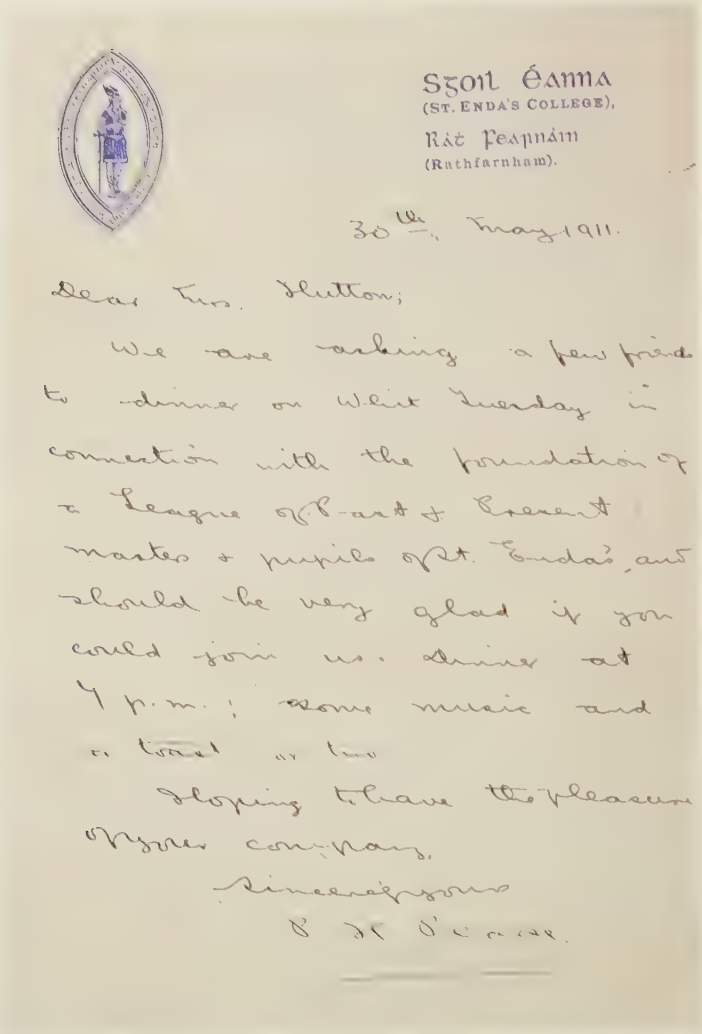
SAMUEL BECKETT

a portrait by John Minihan

Samuel Beckett (1906-89) was born in Dublin, but spent much of his life in France, and much of his work was originally written in French. One of the few experimental writers to become very well-known, his short stories, novels and plays had established his reputation as the greatest absurdist writer of the twentieth century by the time he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1969. His best-known work is probably the hugely influential drama *En Attendant Godot (Waiting for Godot)*, first performed in Paris in 1953.

This is one of a series of Beckett portraits by Irish photographer John Minihan. A retrospective of John Minihan's work was held in the National Photographic Archive in 2000.

Samuel Beckett becomes the third Irish writer of the twentieth century to win the Nobel Prize for Literature.



Scoil Éanna
(St. Enda's College),
Rath Fearnáin
(Rathfarnham).

30th May 1911.

Dear Mrs. Hutton;

We are asking a few friends to dinner on Whit Tuesday in connection with the foundation of a League of Irish Art & Present masters & pupils of St. Enda's, and should be very glad if you could join us. Dinner at 4 p.m.; some music and a toast or two.

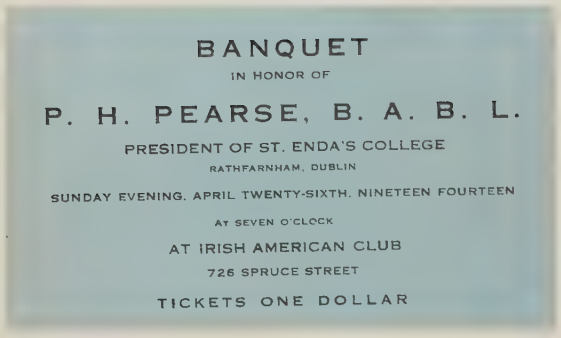
Hoping to have the pleasure of your company.

Sincerely yours

P. H. Pearse.

LETTER FROM PATRICK PEARSE TO A MRS HUTTON

30 May 1911. (Ms 8,617)



BANQUET
IN HONOR OF
P. H. PEARSE, B. A. B. L.
PRESIDENT OF ST. ENDA'S COLLEGE
RATHFARNHAM, DUBLIN
SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL TWENTY-SIXTH, NINETEEN FOURTEEN
AT SEVEN O'CLOCK
AT IRISH AMERICAN CLUB
726 SPRUCE STREET
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR

Invitation to a banquet in honour of Patrick Pearse

held in New York on 26 April 1914. (Ms 17,633)

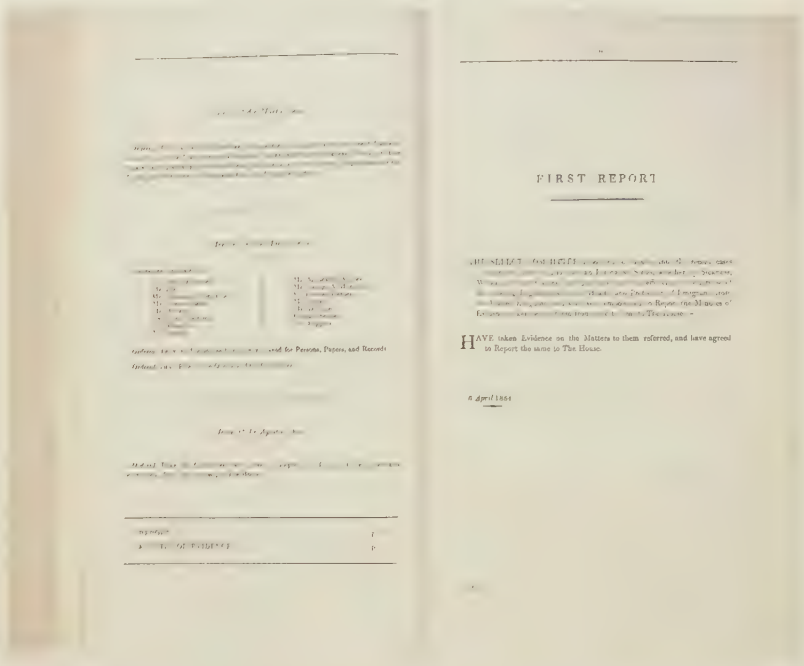
Patrick Pearse (1879-1916) founded his school, Scoil Éanna or St Enda's, in 1908. Having attacked the prevailing educational methods in his pamphlet 'The Murder Machine', Pearse looked for his educational model to the old Irish custom of fosterage which would give the school complete control of the pupils in an atmosphere steeped in the heroic tradition. St Ita's, a school for girls was also founded.

The school's financial foundations were never strong and Pearse went to the United States in 1914 to raise funds to ensure its survival.

Scoil Éanna is given to the nation as a Pearse Museum.

Title page of the first report of the PARLIAMENTARY SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO LOSS OF LIFE ABOARD EMIGRANT SHIPS, *April 1854*

For the period from the Act of Union to 1921 one of the principal sources for historical research is the series of Parliamentary Papers, often termed the 'Blue Books'. Parliament enquired into almost all aspects of social and economic life. In 1854, as illustrated here, a Select Committee reported upon life – and more particularly loss of life – on emigrant ships. For local historians Parliamentary Papers can be a treasure trove of information as reports of Parliamentary committees and commissions often have substantial material of a local nature included in minutes of evidence and appendices. Parliament also published a wide variety of accounts and statistics each year, many of which are tabulated in a manner that presents regional and local data in a readily accessible form.



FIRST REPORT

HAVE taken Evidence on the Matters to them referred, and have agreed to Report the same to The House.

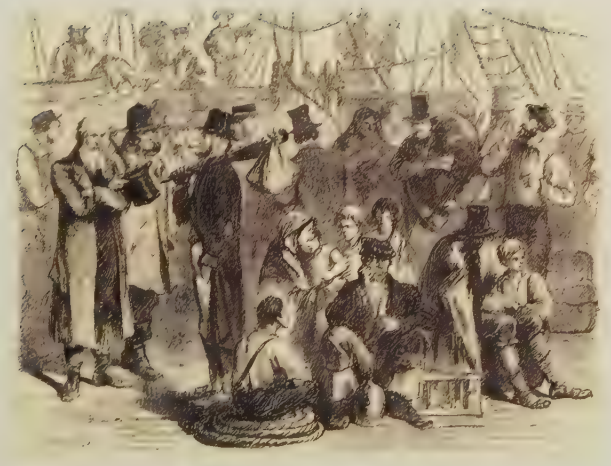


Illustration from *L'Illustration, Journal Universel*, showing "Emigration Irlandaise:Passagers embarqués sur un navire emigrant" (Irish Emigration: Passengers embarking on an emigrant ship),

[Paris], 1865. (16.8 x 22.2 cm; PD HP (1865) 4)

The Irish University Press continues to present volumes from its series of British Parliamentary Papers to the Library.

WILLIAM STREET, GALWAY CITY

(Cardall Collection. 49/6 34 F)

The Cardall collection of black-and-white photographic postcards (and accompanying negatives) records urban life in Ireland in the 1940s and 1950s. Comprising views of 218 towns and cities, the collection includes many street scenes, and is an interesting follow-up to the Eason and Valentine postcard collections, also held by the National Library.

The Cardall photographic collection is purchased by the National Library.

HAPPY NEW YEAR, NEW EUROPEANS!

Irish Independent

CITY SPECIAL

GOOD MORNING, EUROPE!

Historic moment as we go into E.E.C.

FROM DAVID HAWORTH
OUR MAN IN BRUSSELS

THIS MORNING we join a potential new superpower, which possibly will one day rival the U.S. and Russia. The formal enlargement of the European Common Market, to include Ireland, Denmark and Britain came at midnight last night.

The headquarters of the European Commission in Brussels — (Picture: courtesy E.E.C.).

The inside stories

Taoiseach: my hope for a true unity

WHEN THE Government first applied to join the European Communities eleven years ago, they did so in the knowledge that a future in Europe would present challenges as well as open up opportunities. Today, the process of national readjustment towards a way of life in a wider European dimension — already well begun. Our economy has been strengthened, and our industry and agriculture made more competitive.

Striving for the good life . . .

By DR. P. J. HILLERY

IRELAND'S E.E.C. COMMISSIONER

Dr. Patrick J. Hillery, E.E.C. Commissioner

Hillery: statesman in a new world

By Raymond Smith

FOR THE TOP EEC COVERAGE

IRISH INDEPENDENT

Dublin, 1 January 1973

Denmark, the United Kingdom and Ireland became members of the European Economic Community at midnight on 31 December 1972. The following day, 1 January 1973, most Irish newspapers carried extensive coverage of the accession and its significance for the country.

The *Irish Daily Independent* commenced publication in 1891. In 1900 it was taken over by the Dublin businessman William Martin Murphy (see 1913) who later relaunched it as the *Irish Independent*.

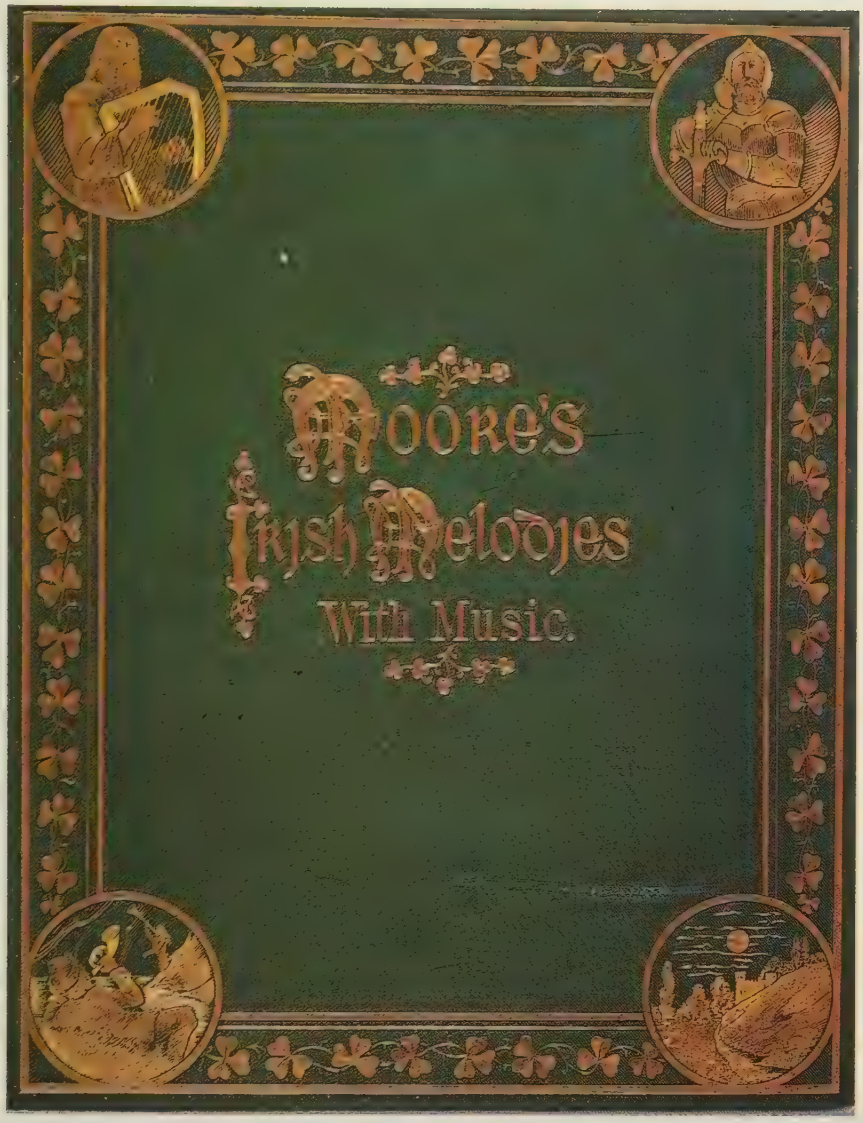
"This morning we join a potential new superpower ..."

Harry Kernoff, **"CONNEMARA MAN"**

(woodcut and block)

The artist Harry Kernoff (1900-1974) was born in London to Jewish parents, of mixed Russian and Spanish descent, but moved to Dublin in 1914, where he studied at the Dublin Metropolitan School of Art. He was elected a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy in 1936, having exhibited there since 1926. He produced oil paintings and woodcuts, mostly portraits. A number of his woodcuts are held in the Prints and Drawings department of the National Library; one is shown here with its woodblock. The Library also holds the Kernoff papers and photographic collection.

The artist Harry Kernoff dies.



Thomas Moore, MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES

Dublin, 1888

The continuing strength of the Irish poetic tradition was highlighted in 1975 when a significant number of Ireland's outstanding modern poets, including Eavan Boland, Paul Durcan, Michael Hartnett, Seamus Heaney, Derek Mahon, and John Montague each had collections of poetry published. It is a tradition which extends from bardic praise poetry to the high modernist art of Yeats, and encompasses such figures as Thomas Moore (1779-1852), who published the first volume of his *Irish Melodies* in 1808. Further instalments continued to appear until 1834, and Moore's *Melodies*, which include such well known pieces as "The Minstrel Boy" and "'Tis the Last Rose of Summer" became the most popular Irish romantic verse of the nineteenth century. They were reprinted in many editions such as the handsome 1888 edition shown here.

Many significant collections of modern Irish poetry are published.

Group of fourteen people, including 3rd Lord Clonbrock, gathered outside photohouse *[ca 1870-1890]. (Clonbrock collection. CLON46)*

The Dillons of Clonbrock, who owned an estate near Ahascragh in Co Galway, were enthusiastic amateur photographers, and the Clonbrock photographic collection includes images of life on a landed estate taken over seventy years. A studio and darkroom were constructed on the grounds of the estate - the "photohouse" referred to above. Clonbrock papers have been acquired by the Library over a number of years, including a significant donation in 1976.

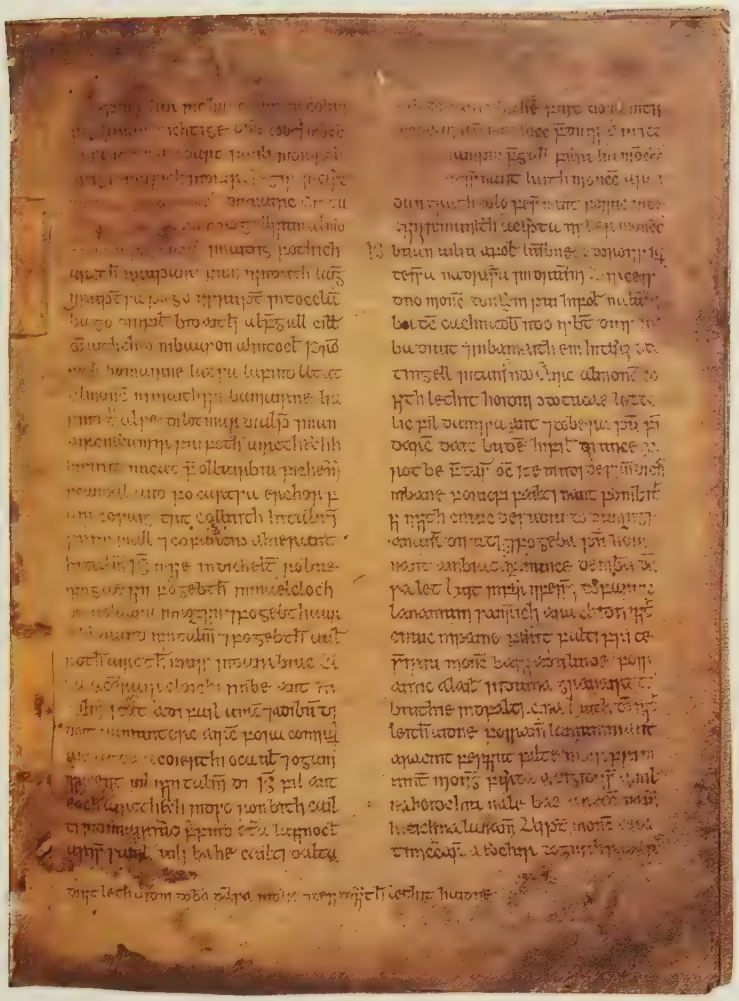
CLONBROCK PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM

(Ms 19,676)

In addition to negatives and prints, the Clonbrock collection includes this album, held in the Manuscripts Department of the National Library.

The National Library acquires Clonbrock estate papers.

1976



Sixteenth century vellum manuscript
(MS G 7)

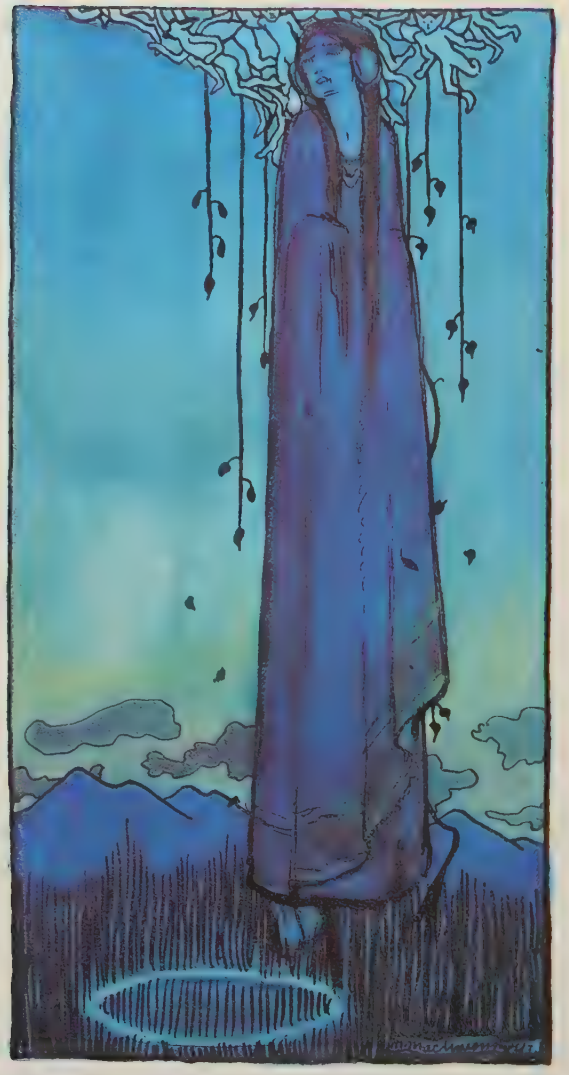
The Department of Posts and Telegraphs issued a commemorative stamp for the centenary of the National Library in 1977. The design of the stamp was based on elements from this sixteenth century Gaelic manuscript in the Library's collections.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

marking the centenary of the National Library of Ireland

First-day covers of this stamp, with an explanatory greeting card, were sent to every National Library in the world, to mark the centenary of the National Library of Ireland.

The National Library of Ireland celebrates its centenary.



Michéal MacLiammóir, **"AN FÁINNE SIDHE"**

[between 1917 and 1919]. (24.7 x 14.5 cm; PD 4036 TX 2)

The successful career of Michéal MacLiammóir (1899-1978) was a richly varied one. He studied art at the Slade School of Art in London, and joined Anew MacMaster's Shakespearean touring company in 1927. Having settled in Ireland, he helped to establish Galway's Irish language theatre, and with his partner Hilton Edwards, founded the Gate Theatre in 1928. An accomplished actor and director, he was also the author of poetry, autobiography, and plays, including dramatic monologues such as *The Importance of Being Oscar* (1960), which enjoyed immense critical and popular success. The piece from the Library's collections shown here is similar to the illustrations in *Faery Nights*, written and illustrated by MacLiammóir, and published by the Talbot Press in 1922.

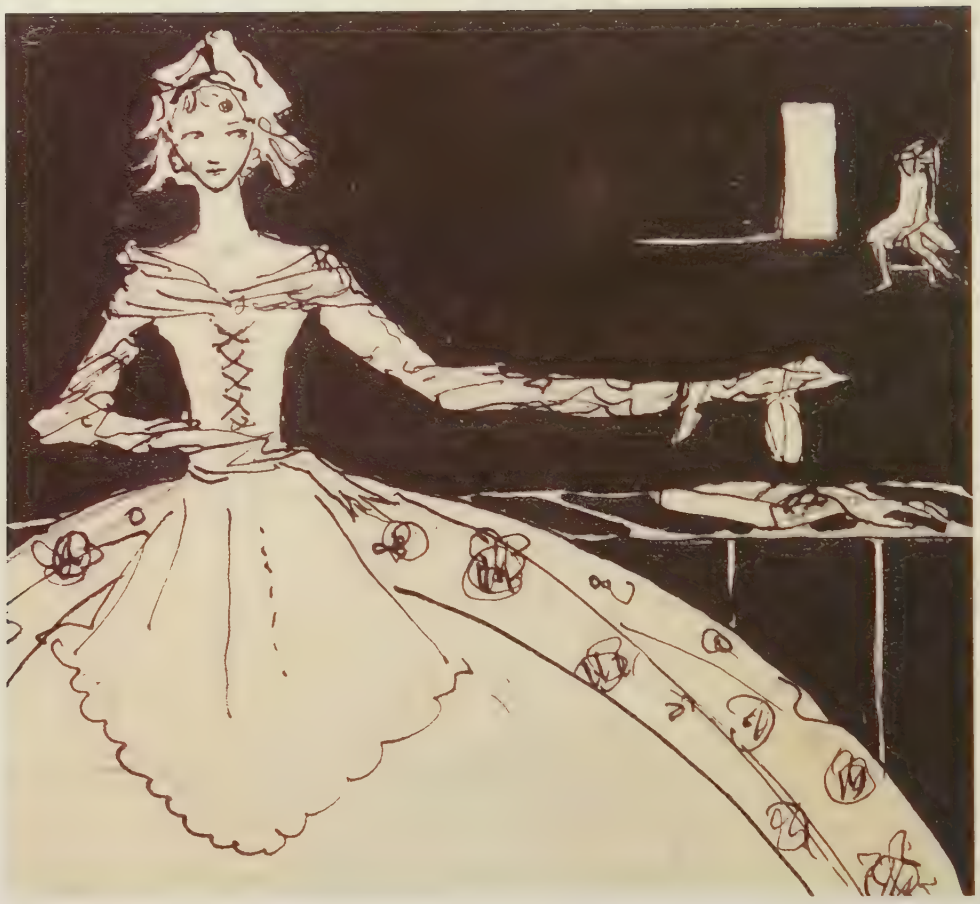
The founder of the Gate Theatre in Dublin, Michéal MacLiammóir, dies.

Missal and lectionary for the visit of His Holiness Pope John Paul II to Ireland

Dublin, Veritas Publications, 1979. (Cover detail)

The visit of Pope John Paul II was the first Papal visit to Ireland. It is estimated that some 2.5 million people travelled to see the Pope at various venues during his three day tour of the country. The visit occurred during one of the darkest points in the conflict in Northern Ireland. At Drogheda the Pope spoke powerfully on the need for peace and reconciliation.

Pope John Paul II visits Ireland in September, his message focussing on peace and reconciliation.



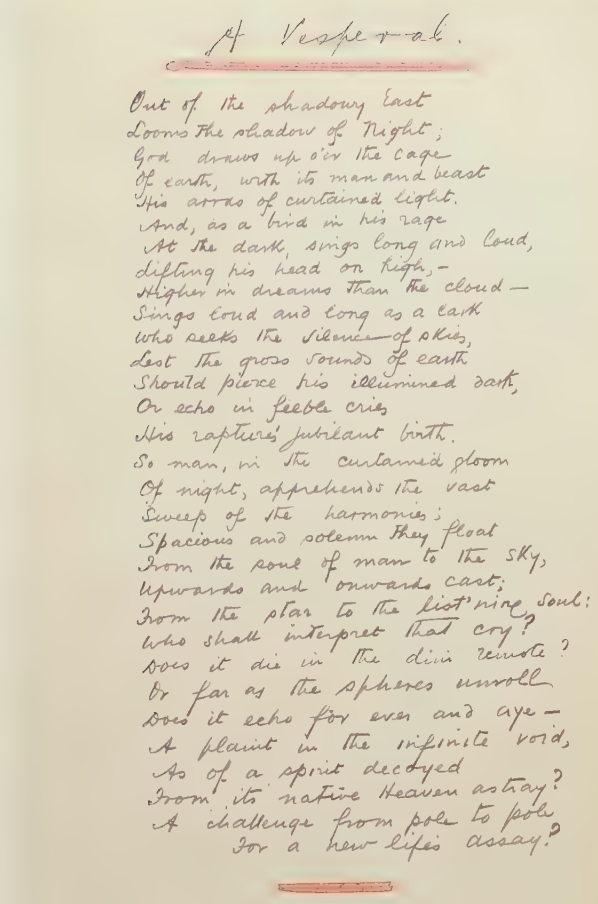
Norah McGuinness, "GLOVES FROM PARIS"
(PD 4187 TX)

The collection of the artist Norah McGuinness (1901–1980) was generously donated to the National Library in 1996 by her sister Ms Rhoda McGuinness. Amongst the items in this large and varied collection are drawings, watercolours, prints, notebooks and over one hundred sketchbooks. The young designer and illustrator's first important commission was for an *edition de luxe* of Lawrence Sterne's *A Sentimental Journey.* The illustrations were completed by 1925. The drawing reproduced here is from a notebook of drawings for these illustrations.

The artist Norah McGuinness dies.

MANUSCRIPT COPY OF A POEM

by Canon Sheehan. (Ms 4,659)



At Vesperal.

Out of the shadowy East
Looms the shadow of Night;
God draws up o'er the cage
Of earth, with its man and beast
His arras of curtained light.
And, as a bird in his rage
At the dark, sings long and loud,
lifting his head on high, –
Higher in dreams than the cloud –
Sings loud and long as a lark
who seeks the silence of skies,
Lest the gross sounds of earth
Should pierce his illumined dark,
Or echo in feeble cries
His raptures' jubilant birth.
So man, in the curtained gloom
Of night, apprehends the vast
Sweep of the harmonies;
Spacious and solemn they float
From the soul of man to the sky,
Upwards and onwards cast;
From the star to the listening soul:
who shall interpret that cry?
Does it die in the dim remote?
Or far as the spheres unroll
Does it echo for ever and aye –
A plaint in the infinite void,
As of a spirit decoyed
From its native Heaven astray?
A challenge from pole to pole
For a new life's assay?

PORTRAIT OF CANON SHEEHAN

Patrick Augustine Sheehan (1852-1913) was born in Mallow, in Co Cork. He became known as "Canon Sheehan of Doneraile" as his novels and poetry were written during his tenure as parish priest of the Cork town, where he is commemorated with a statue in the grounds of the Catholic church. His work, particularly novels such as *Glenanaar*, enjoyed enormous popularity in Ireland and abroad. The National Library holds a significant collection of the manuscripts of Canon Sheehan.

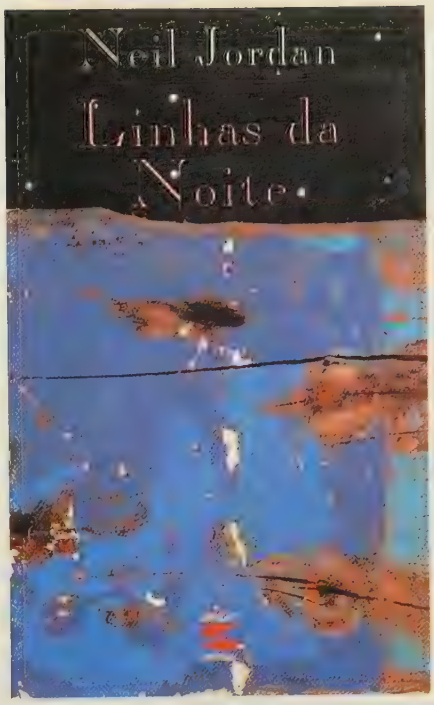
The National Library supplements its holdings of Canon Sheehan's manuscripts with the purchase of the manuscript of *Glenanaar*.

THE PORTICO OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

James Malton delt., engraved by Wilson Lowry,
[Dublin], 1795. (44.3 x 60 cm; PD 601 TC)

Ireland had its own parliament between 1295 and 1800, but with restricted legislative independence. The MP Henry Grattan (1746-1820) was prominent in the movement to secure greater independence, and when it was attained in 1782, the parliament became popularly known as "Grattan's Parliament", despite his refusal to hold office. The parliament lasted until 1800, when the Act of Union provided for the legislative union of Britain and Ireland.

The Bicentenary of Grattan's Parliament is marked with the issue of a folder of facsimile documents by the National Library.



Neil Jordan, Linhas da Noite:romance/Neil Jordan; traduçao: Lidia Cavalcante-Luther, Sao Paolo
1996

Ireland Literature Exchange (ILE) was founded in 1994, to make more widely available the best of Ireland's contemporary literature. It provides funding for the translation of a wide range of Irish literature into numerous languages; this translation of Neil Jordan's *Sunrise with Sea Monster* into Brazilian Portuguese was one of the translated works donated to the Library by ILE.

GLORVINA,

OU

LA JEUNE IRLANDAISE,

HISTOIRE NATIONALE,

PAR MISS OWENSON;

Traduite de l'anglais par le traducteur d'Ida, et du Missionnaire, ouvrages du même auteur.

« *Questa gente benche mostra selvagea*
« *Et pur gli monte la contradu accierba*
« *Nondimeno l'o dolcie ad cui l'assagia.*

« Cette race d'hommes dont l'air est si sauvage, et ce pays « hérissé de montagnes, sont néanmoins doux pour qui « vient à les connaître. »

Fazio Delli Uberti. *Voyage en Irlande* dans le 14e siècle.

TOME SECOND.

IMPRIMERIE DE MAME.

PARIS,

GIDE FILS, LIBRAIRE, RUE COLBERT, N° 2,
PRÈS LA RUE VIVIENNE.
H. NICOLLE, RUE DE SEINE, N° 12.

1813.

Lady Morgan, GLORVINA, OU LA JEUNE IRLANDAISE
Paris, 1813

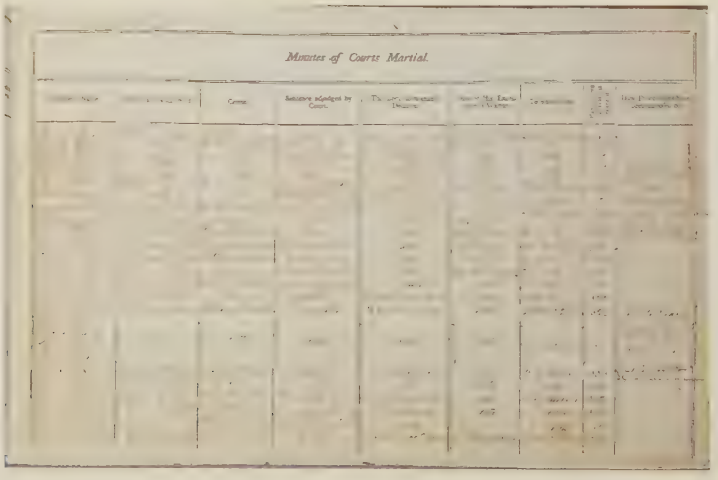
In addition to its collections of Irish and English-language material, the Library holds material of Irish interest in other languages, including translations such as that of Lady Morgan's *The Wild Irish Girl.* Lady Morgan (1775-1889) was born Sydney Owenson, and achieved fame with the publication of the sweepingly romantic *The Wild Irish Girl* in 1806. She became one of the most popular writers of the early nineteenth century, and was a supporter of women's rights and of Catholic Emancipation.

The National Library's collection of Irish-interest material in other languages is augmented by donation.

James Malton, OLD SOLDIERS HOSPITAL, KILMAINHAM

Dublin, 1794. (25.6 x 37.3 cm; PD 3181 TX 97)

The Royal Hospital in Dublin was founded by James Butler, Duke of Ormond and inspired by "Les Invalides" in Paris. Completed in 1684 as a home for pensioner soldiers, its military significance grew in the nineteenth century, when it became the residence and headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, who was also Governor (or Master) of the Hospital. It continued to function as an old soldiers' home until 1927; the Royal Hospital is now home to the Irish Museum of Modern Art.


Minutes of Courts Martial

THE KILMAINHAM PAPERS

(Ms 1,197)

The "Kilmainham papers" are the records of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland over the period 1780 to 1890. They are of particular interest because detailed records of a central military command extending over such a long period are rare. Comprising 377 folio volumes, they cover such subjects as recruitment, personnel and troop movements. Reproduced here is a page from a volume recording the minutes of courts-martial in Ireland at the turn of the eighteenth century.

The Office of Public Works completes the restoration of the Royal Hospital Kilmainham.

Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu, **THE WATCHER AND OTHER WEIRD STORIES**
London, [1894]

The Gothic novel, the novel of the uncanny and the supernatural, is well represented in Irish literary history. Charles Maturin's *Melmoth the Wanderer* (1820) was an early example of this genre, the best known being the timeless *Dracula*, by the Dublin-born Bram Stoker. One of the masters of the Gothic, Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu (1814-1873), lived and worked in Dublin where he wrote such memorable works as *The House by the Churchyard* (1863), *Uncle Silas* (1864) and *In a Glass Darkly* (1872). This edition of *The Watcher* is of particular interest because it is illustrated by Le Fanu's son.

The Library supplements its collection of Gothic novels by purchase.

POSTER FOR THE EMPIRE PALACE THEATRE

1903

Cinema programme souvenir on silk

for a cinematograph show by the Earl of Dudley at Dublin Castle in 1903

The Liam O'Leary film archive is an immensely rich and valuable resource for the history of Irish cinema. It includes documents, posters and photographs relating to the development of cinema in Ireland and abroad, examples of which (from 1903) are shown here; Patrick Pearse is reputed to have marched in the 'Gaelic League Procession" referred to in the poster for the Empire Theatre.

Liam O'Leary donates his film archive to the National Library.

1986

Hiberma insula in Ociano Septentrionali tantum fere a Britania
distans, quantum Britania a continente Inuen: Sati: 2 plumis Hiberniã
vocat: Clandianus in quarto honorii consulatu Iernam hodie vulgi
vocabulo Irlandia nominatur.

"IRISH NOBILITY"

1597-1603. (GO Ms 34)

The Office of the Chief Herald (Genealogical Office), has functioned as a branch of the National Library since 1943. The permanent exhibition in the State Heraldic Museum, first opened in 1909, demonstrates the breadth, development and application of heraldry in Ireland and Europe over the centuries.

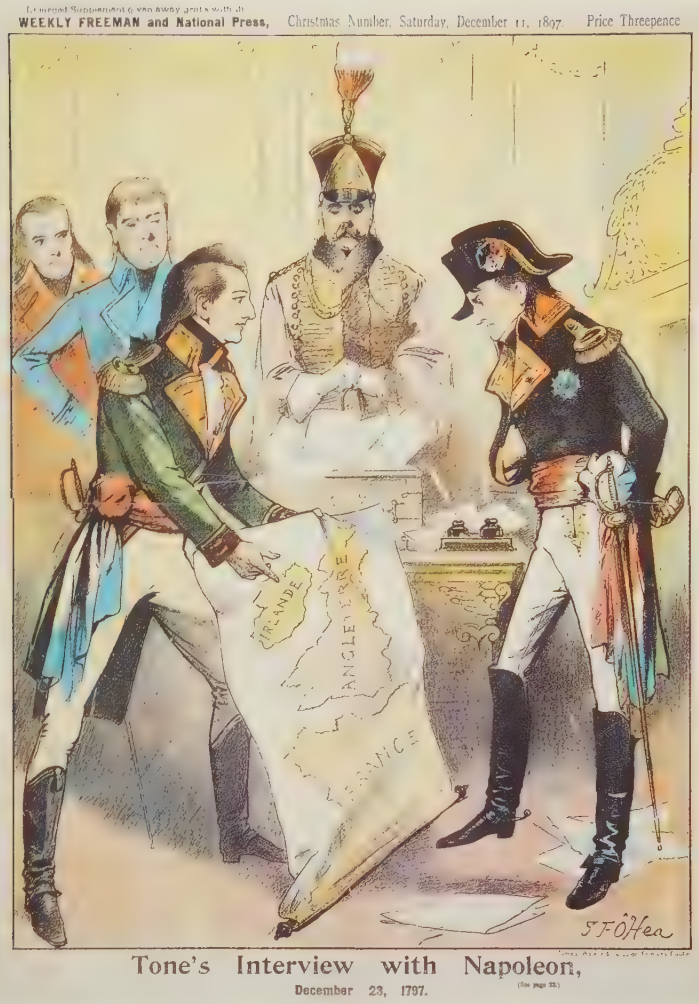
Dating from the latter years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, GO Ms 34 includes this depiction of the dynastic symbols of Ireland, ancient, medieval and modern. The banner on the right refers to the early Gaelic myth where a candidate for kingship pursues an enchanted deer into the house of the future king; a rendering of this motif now constitutes the crest of Ireland, also shown here as a wreath atop a helmet. Texts of the late Middle Ages tell us that the "majesty" on the banner on the left was a heraldic expression of the kingship of Ireland. The harp is first referred to as the arms of Ireland in a thirteenth century French roll of arms, now in The Hague; it was used as the arms of Ireland from the time of Henry VIII.

The State Heraldic Museum opens in new premises on Kildare Street, Dublin.

Images of Dublin from the Alan O'Connor collection

The millennium of the city of Dublin was marked in the National Library by an exhibition, "Dublin Delineated", and the publication of the *Historic Dublin Maps* facsimile documents pack. Among the many Dublin-related items in the Library's collections is a collection of prints and negatives commissioned from the photographer Alan O'Connor to complement the text of Colm Lincoln's 1992 book *Dublin as a Work of Art*.

The city of Dublin celebrates its millennium.



John Fergus O'Hea, Tone's interview with Napoleon, December 23, 1797

Dublin, 1897. (46.4 x 34.5 cm; PD Weekly Freeman, 1897, December 11)

During the 1870s, several Dublin newspapers began publishing a weekly or Sunday 'supplement' consisting of a single or double cartoon-like insert. These newspaper supplements are among the most colourful of the collections held in the Library's Department of Prints and Drawings. The image shown here, published as a supplement to the *Weekly Freeman* of 11 December 1897, recalls Wolfe Tone's visit to France in the aftermath of the Revolution seeking support for the rebellion planned by the United Irishmen.

1989 marks the two hundredth anniversary of the French Revolution.

THE IRISH TIMES

PRICE 65p (incl. VAT) 55p sterling area — DUBLIN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1990 — No. 41,829 CITY

Historic victory for Robinson

INSIDE

HOW THE STATE VOTED

LENIHAN 44.1% · ROBINSON 38.9% · CURRIE 17%

PROJECTED OUTCOME AFTER DISTRIBUTION OF SECOND PREFERENCES

LENIHAN	47.4%
ROBINSON	52.6%

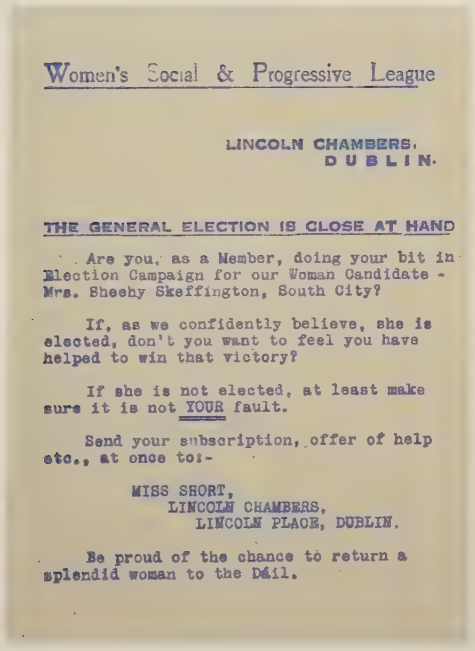
Dukes denies crisis in FG as FF turns blame on PDs

COVERAGE OF MARY ROBINSON'S ELECTION VICTORY

The Irish Times, 9 November 1990

Election flyer for the Women's Social and Progressive League

1943



Women's Social & Progressive League

LINCOLN CHAMBERS,
DUBLIN.

THE GENERAL ELECTION IS CLOSE AT HAND

Are you, as a Member, doing your bit in Election Campaign for our Woman Candidate - Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, South City?

If, as we confidently believe, she is elected, don't you want to feel you have helped to win that victory?

If she is not elected, at least make sure it is not YOUR fault.

Send your subscription, offer of help etc., at once to:-

MISS SHORT,
LINCOLN CHAMBERS,
LINCOLN PLACE, DUBLIN.

Be proud of the chance to return a splendid woman to the Dáil.

In November 1990, following an eventful election campaign, Senator Mary Robinson was elected first female President of Ireland. In the 72 years between the election of Constance Markievicz to the British Parliament in 1918, and Robinson's election victory, among the many Irish people actively involved in campaigning for equality of opportunity for women in Irish life, was Hanna Sheehy Skeffington (1877-1946) (see 1901). She attended many international conferences on women's issues, was an active journalist and broadcaster in Ireland, and served as a local councillor in Dublin. She ran unsuccessfully in the 1943 election campaign, representing the Women's Social and Progressive League.

Mary Robinson is elected as the first female President of Ireland.

Samuel Lover, "THE DRILL DULL LESSON FORCED DOWN WORD BY WORD"
[between ca 1817 and 1868]. (14 x 23.6 cm; PD 2049 TX 6)

The Library now has an in-house conservation staff, as many parts of the Library's collections require the attention of trained conservators on an ongoing basis to ensure their preservation. The prints and drawings collection is one area amongst many (see 1994) where the work of the conservator is essential; illustrated here are post-conservation images of Samuel Lover watercolours, donated to the Library in 1985 by Professor D B Quinn.

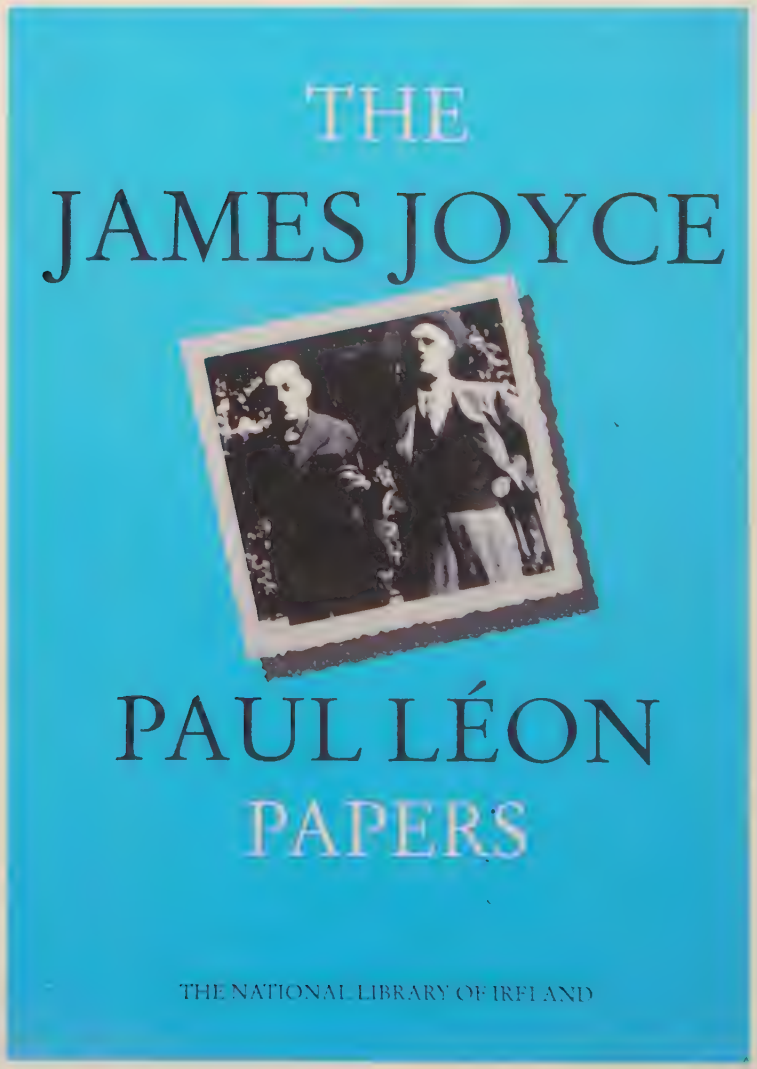
Samuel Lover, MAN WEARING TOP HAT AND SEATED IN A PONY TRAP
[ca 1817 - 1868]. (12.5 x 23.8 cm; PD 2049 TX 10)

The Trustees' Report notes that essential conservation work has been carried out on National Library material including the manuscript of James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man.*

The James Joyce-Paul Léon papers in the National Library of Ireland

a catalogue compiled by Catherine Fahy, Dublin, 1992

Paul Léon was a confidant and friend of James Joyce, and also acted as his secretary, agent and legal adviser during the 1930s. After the German occupation of Paris in 1940, Léon deposited the collection of papers documenting his association with Joyce with the Irish legation in Paris, with instructions that they were to come to the National Library of Ireland. The papers include the correspondence of Léon and Joyce, which sheds new light on the concerns of the final decade of Joyce's life. This catalogue of the papers was published by the Library in 1992.



The James Joyce-Paul Léon papers are opened to the public.

WYNNE STUDIO PORTRAITS

(Wynne Collection)

When the Wynne family donated this collection to the Library in 1993, it represented the first major photographic collection from a Connaught town to be added to the Library's holdings. The images (primarily portraits) were created for the newsagency and photography business founded by Thomas Wynne (1838-1893) in Castlebar, Co Mayo.

The National Library acquires the Wynne photographic collection.

Pre and post conservation images of

A MAP OF MOUNTAIN COLPS IN THE PARISH OF ENNISKEEN IN THE BARONY OF CLONKEEN AND COUNTY OF CAVAN, BEING PART OF THE ESTATE BELONGING TO THE REV. JOSEPH PRATT

Charles O'Hara, September 1773

The National Library has a varied map collection consisting of over 150,000 items. Included are maps produced as part of the process of settlement after the Tudor conquest, maps of landed estates, and Ordnance Survey maps. In order to preserve the riches of the map collection, a conservation project was initiated in 1994.

The map conservation project begins in the National Library.

PERSONAL HELICON

For Michael Longley

As a child, they could not keep me from wells
And old pumps with buckets and windlasses.
I loved the dark drop, the trapped sky, the smells
Of waterweed, fungus and dank moss.

One, in a brickyard, with a rotted board top.
I savoured the rich crash when a bucket
Plummeted down at the end of a rope.
So deep you saw no reflection in it.

A shallow one under a dry stone ditch
Fructified like any aquarium.
When you dragged out long roots from the soft mulch
A white face hovered over the bottom.

Others had echoes, gave back your own call
With a clean new music in it. And one
Was scaresome for there, out of ferns and tall
Foxgloves, a rat slapped across my reflection.

Now, to pry into roots, to finger slime,
To stare big-eyed Narcissus, into some spring
Is beneath all adult dignity. I rhyme
To see myself, to set the darkness echoing.

Seamus Heaney, **DEATH OF A NATURALIST**

London, 1966

The poet Seamus Heaney (1939-) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1995, for, in the words of the Academy, "works of lyrical beauty and ethical depth, which exalt everyday miracles and the living past". The poem "Personal Helicon" is taken from his first collection, *Death of a Naturalist,* published in 1966.

Seamus Heaney becomes the fourth Irish writer to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature.

P J Lynch, END PIECE VIGNETTE SHOWING 'THE SELFISH GIANT'

from Oscar Wilde, Stories for Children, *Simon and Schuster, 1991 p.13. (12.6 x 15.3 cm; PD 3005 (TX) 8)*

The Belfast-born illustrator P J Lynch won the prestigious Kate Greenaway Medal for children's book illustrators in 1995 and 1997. Among the watercolours and drawings in the P J Lynch collection in the National Library are illustrations for editions of W B Yeats' *Fairy Tales of Ireland* and Oscar Wilde's *Stories for Children*.

The National Library acquires a collection of the work of the illustrator P J Lynch.

1996

Henry Brocas, **[A WOMAN AND CHILD ON A MOUNTAIN ROAD]**

[between ca 1782 and 1837]. (30 x 24 cm; 2087 TX (71))

The Brocas Collection includes the work of six Dublin artists from the Brocas family. It was largely acquired as part of the Joly Collection (see 1892) with additional works purchased by the National Library. An illustrated catalogue of the collection of over 2,500 prints, drawings and watercolours held by the Library was published in 1997.

An illustrated catalogue, *The Brocas Collection*, is published by the National Library.

EXTERIOR OF THE NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

Temple Bar, Dublin

INTERIOR OF THE NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

Temple Bar, Dublin

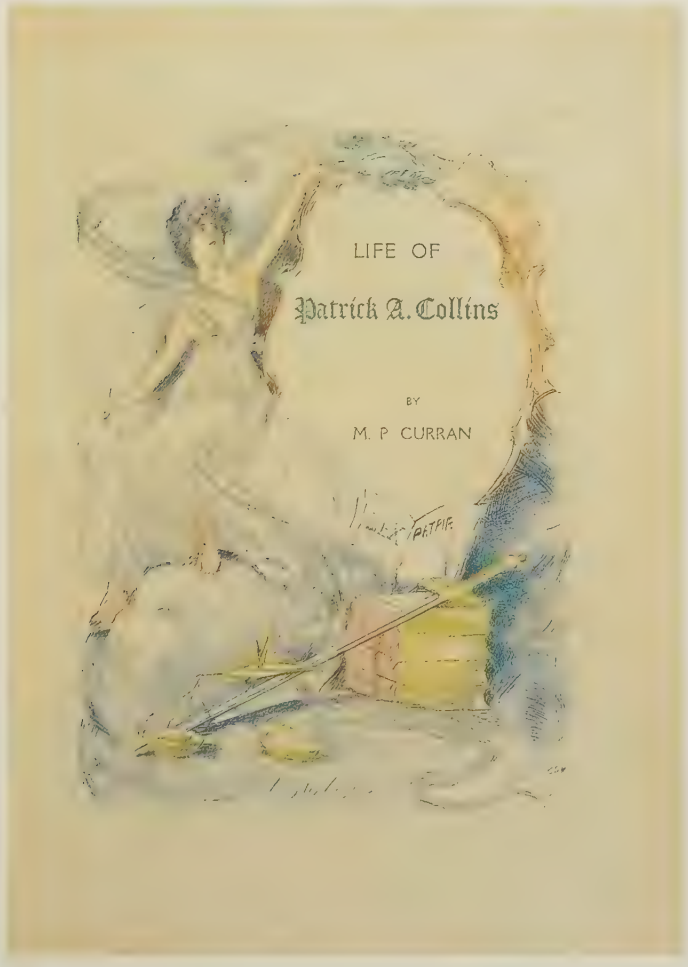
The National Library's photographic collections, comprising about 300,000 photographs, are now housed in the National Photographic Archive in Temple Bar. The Archive includes darkrooms, a conservation area, and a state-of-the-art storage space. An exhibition area, retail space, and a Reading Room facilitate access to collections both historical and contemporary, the majority of which are Irish. The award-winning building was designed by the Dublin architectural practice O'Donnell & Tuomey.

The National Photographic Archive, housing the Library's unique photographic collections, opens in Dublin.

Michael Philip Curran, LIFE OF PATRICK A. COLLINS

Massachusetts, 1906

Among the National Library's many benefactors is Mr Stephen Griffin of Boston, who has donated a large and valuable collection of volumes relating to the Irish presence in America from the eighteenth century onwards. The collection includes material on a wide range of subjects, such as politics, religion and literature; many of the books and pamphlets are of particular interest because of their rarity on this side of the Atlantic. The volume shown here is a biography of the Irish-born Patrick Collins (1844-1905), mayor of Boston between 1902 and 1905. Signed by the author, it is number 60 of 100 copies, with art nouveau leather covers and a hand-coloured title page.



A fascinating and valuable collection of material of Irish-American interest is donated to the National Library.

WOMAN WALKING THROUGH THE GATES OF LEINSTER HOUSE, KILDARE STREET

[ca 1897-1904]. (Clarke Collection. CLAR31)

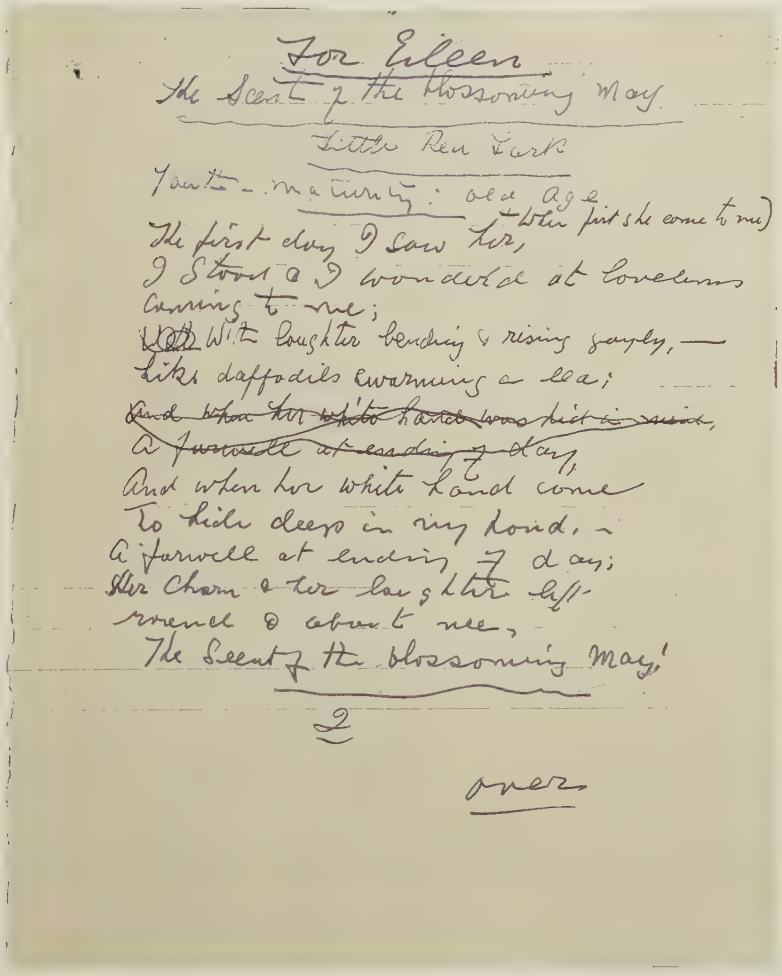
The Clarke collection comprises photographs taken by Dr J J Clarke, a medical doctor from Castleblayney, Co Monaghan. Many of the photographs were taken during his time as a student at the Royal University, Dublin, between 1897 and 1904. This image of a woman coming through the gates of Leinster House shows the National Library in the background. The Clarke collection contains interesting images of the National Library and other buildings, but the locations are primarily backdrops; the focus of the photographs is the people of Dublin during that era of Dublin life given literary immortality in the works of James Joyce.

The National Library acquires the Clarke photographic collection.

Manuscript draft of "THE SCENT OF THE BLOSSOMING MAY"

from the Sean O'Casey archive

The writer Sean O'Casey (1880-1964) was born in Dublin, and, after working as a manual labourer, became deeply committed to the labour movement and the furthering of social justice. His first success as a playwright came with production of *The Shadow of a Gunman* at the Abbey in 1923, and his reputation was confirmed with *Juno and the Paycock* (1924) and *The Plough and the Stars* (1926). The O'Casey archive covers the period 1917 to 1964, and attests to his stature as a figure of international importance. Posters, programmes and newscuttings record performances and political engagement around the world. The archive also includes manuscript drafts and files of correspondence, both public and private, of immense value to the scholarly study of O'Casey and his work.



For Eileen

The Scent of the blossoming May.

Little Red Lark

Youth – maturity: old age

(Then first she come to me)

The first day I saw her,

I stood a wondered at loveliness

coming to me;

With laughter bending & rising gayly, —

like daffodils swarming a lea;

~~And when her white hand was hid in mine,~~

~~A farewell at ending a day,~~

And when her white hand come

To hide deep in my hand, –

A farwell at ending a day;

Her Charm & her laughter befall-

rowned & about me,

The Scent of the blossoming May!

2

over

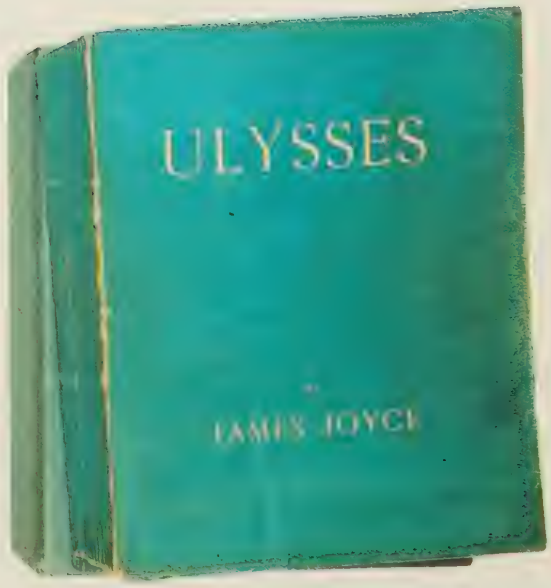
75 years after the first production of *The Plough and the Stars* the EBS Building Society donates the papers of the playwright Sean O'Casey to the National Library.

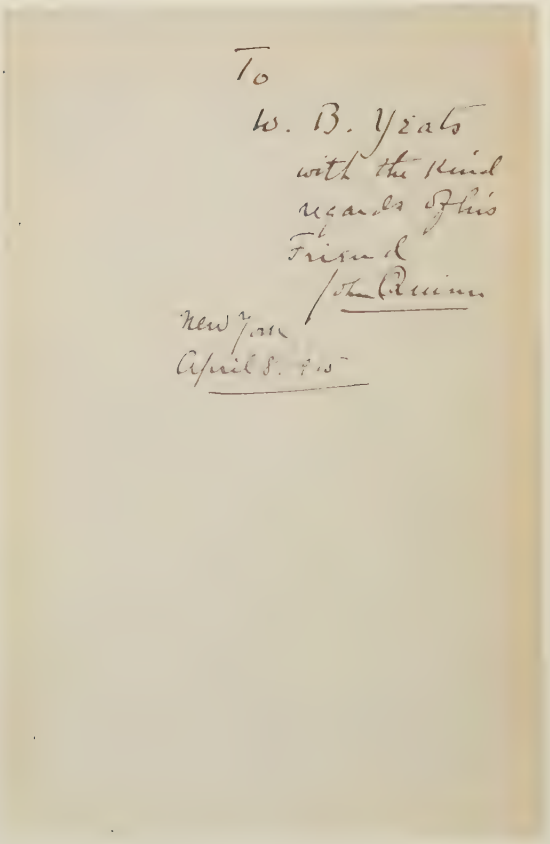
2001

FIRST EDITION OF JAMES JOYCE'S *ULYSSES*

Paris, 1922

Two years after acquiring an important manuscript draft of the "Circe" episode in *Ulysses*, the National Library acquired an extraordinary collection of Joyce material. The most important collection of previously unknown literary manuscripts by a twentieth century author ever discovered, the papers are of enormous interest. The collection was the property of Mr and Mrs Alexis Léon; Mr Léon's parents, Paul and Lucie, were close friends of the Joyce family in the 1930s, and Paul Léon donated the Léon-Joyce correspondence to the Library. The acquisition of the papers, made possible because the Léon family chose to give the Library first refusal, has made the National Library of Ireland the foremost repository of Joyce material in the world.





Inscription by the Irish-American collector John Quinn in a volume from the Yeats library

The National Library already holds the world's largest collection of W B Yeats papers, thanks to the extraordinary generosity of the Yeats family. In 2002, this generosity continued when his family donated W B Yeats' personal library, comprising over two thousand five hundred volumes. Included in the fascinating library, which documents the eclectic range of the poet's interests, are volumes with inscriptions from his contemporaries. The inscription shown here, in a volume which refers to the Abbey Theatre, is in the hand of the Irish-American collector John Quinn. Quinn was the original owner of the "Circe" draft manuscript referred to above.

Donations and acquisitions make the National Library's collections of Yeats and Joyce material amongst the foremost in the world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Salem
22d March 1826

My dear Mary Lowe

I can not hear from you darling from
Sun till Sunday evening &
that darling is another melancholy fact
to me — I do not deserve it but
all as far as my personal power seems to go
would. He endeared a thousand
fold as time runs my dear — Darling Lucy
find you as soon as possible
that you may early return with
like your heart would be greatly surprised to
to learn with you that my darling child
was — I pray you and dear Mary to
I am to feel comfort for absent Darlings Bro=
sister or as Mr. [illegible] Darling — I feel
Protestant
from me as
heart accor
darling for
Mrs. Peabody

about a journal
for Mary
Darling has
as